2008 REPORT CARD
on the Status of Women in New Brunswick

Advisory Council on the Status of Women
Conseil consultatif sur la condition de la femme

A Statistical Profile
by the New Brunswick Advisory Council
on the Status of Women

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HIGHLIGHTS
2008 Report Card on the Status of Women in New Brunswick

HIGHLIGHTS

Population

In 2005, there were 44 births per 1,000 females, compared to 80 births in 1974. Almost half (48%) of women of childbearing age said in 2006 they had never given birth, up from 42% in 1990. The birth rate among teens is declining but remains higher than the Canadian rate and regional variations are significant. Women of Aboriginal identity made up 2.4% of New Brunswick's female population in 2006; and their median age was 31.9 years, compared to 42.1 years for non-aboriginal women.

Health

Females of all age groups are less physically active than their male counterparts. Almost twice as many females as males came to mental health centres with depressive symptoms in 2006/07. Women accounted for almost one-third of adults treated for addictions in 2006/07 and 36% of youth receiving treatment were female. Cancer tops the list of causes of death among women and men in 2005, especially lung cancer. Fewer teenage girls than boys smoke tobacco. 28% of live births were by caesarean in 2006/07 and, compared to Canadian women, N.B. women are far more likely to have hysterectomies; and, for both of those interventions, rates vary widely between regions. In 2005/06, the Fredericton Morgentaler Clinic performed 58% of all abortions; the rest, 42%, were done in public hospitals. New Brunswick had the biggest drop in abortion rates of all provinces between 2002 and 2003, particularly among teenagers.

Income and Poverty

In 2005, 10% of all females and 9% of all males had income below Statistics Canada low-income cutoffs (after-tax). Almost four in ten female lone-parent families (37%) were living below the poverty line in 2005, on average $4,100 short of the poverty line. Only 4% of senior women lived in poverty in 2005 (8% of senior women who live alone or with non-relatives). While fewer senior women live in poverty than in the past, their income remains significantly lower than senior men's (their income was 63% of senior men's average income in 2005, worse than in 1985 when they had 75%). 41% of senior women and 65% of senior men had some private pension income; 80% of senior women received CPP benefits compared to 98% of senior men.

Education

In 2005/06, 2.9% of the boys enrolled in Grades 7 to 12 left school, compared to 1.9% of girls. Among Aboriginal youth who live on reserve and attend public school off reserve, 6.9% of girls and 9% of boys dropped out of school before the end of Grade 12.

In 2006/07, women accounted for just 36% of full-time regular students in the Community College, still mostly concentrated in training programs for traditionally female-dominated jobs; women were 58% of full-time students in N.B. universities but only 18% in engineering and the applied sciences and 26% in mathematics and physical sciences, fields where their numbers are decreasing.

Family Responsibilities

In 2006: 73% of women whose youngest child was under age 6 were employed (Canada, 66%). Most employed mothers were in full-time employment. In 2005, women spent on average 4.2 hours per day on household-related tasks, compared to 2.5 hours for men (down slightly for men since 1998). Almost three-quarters of women did cooking and washing up after meals, versus 44% of men. There are regulated child care spaces for 14% of N.B. children aged 12 and under. Child care workers earned between $10.67 and $13.68 per hour, depending on training. Only 34% of centre-based spaces operated on a not-for-profit basis in 2007. 18% of all child support payments due through family court were not collected in 2006/07, about $9.5 millions.

Labour Force

In 2007, almost half of the people employed in the labour force were women; 9% were self-employed and the others, employees. Women are about as likely as men to be working in temporary jobs in N.B. 60% of women were in the paid labour force, compared to 68% of men. The proportion of employed women who work part-time has changed little since the 1970s: 23% in 2007, and 9% of men. About 28% of women working part-time did so because they could not find full-time work. The number of female multiple job holders has almost tripled since 1987 (in 2007, 5% of all employed women).

Women earned on average 87.4% of what men did in 2007, a pay gap of 12.6% (women: $15.80 per hour; men: $18.07). Female Community College graduates of 2006 who were working full-time earned on average 20.3% less than male graduates. Women who graduated in 1999 from a university and who had full-time employment in 2004 earned 18% less than the men who graduated with them. 5% of all female employees worked for minimum wage in 2006 (3% of men). Women represent 61% of all minimum wage workers in the province, most of them adults, while most men who are paid at the minimum wage rate are teenagers.

Positions of Influence

At the end of 2007, 28% of the provincial government-appointed members of boards and commissions were women. Some boards of interest to women have even lower female representation than in 1996. Women are 33% of all government-appointed members on the Regional Health Authorities, down from 38% in 2004. 19% of provincially appointed judges are women, and 28% of federally appointed judges in N.B. Women are 13% of the Members of the Legislative Assembly, 26% of municipal councillors and 12% of mayors. Women are 47% of the elected and appointed members of the District Education Councils. At the end of 2007, women represent 29% of councillors and 27% of the chiefs in the elected band governments of the 15 First Nations communities.

Justice

Women made up 12% of convicted offenders in 2004/05. Aboriginal persons are over represented among offenders, especially among incarcerated women. About 1 in 5 young offenders was female.

Violence

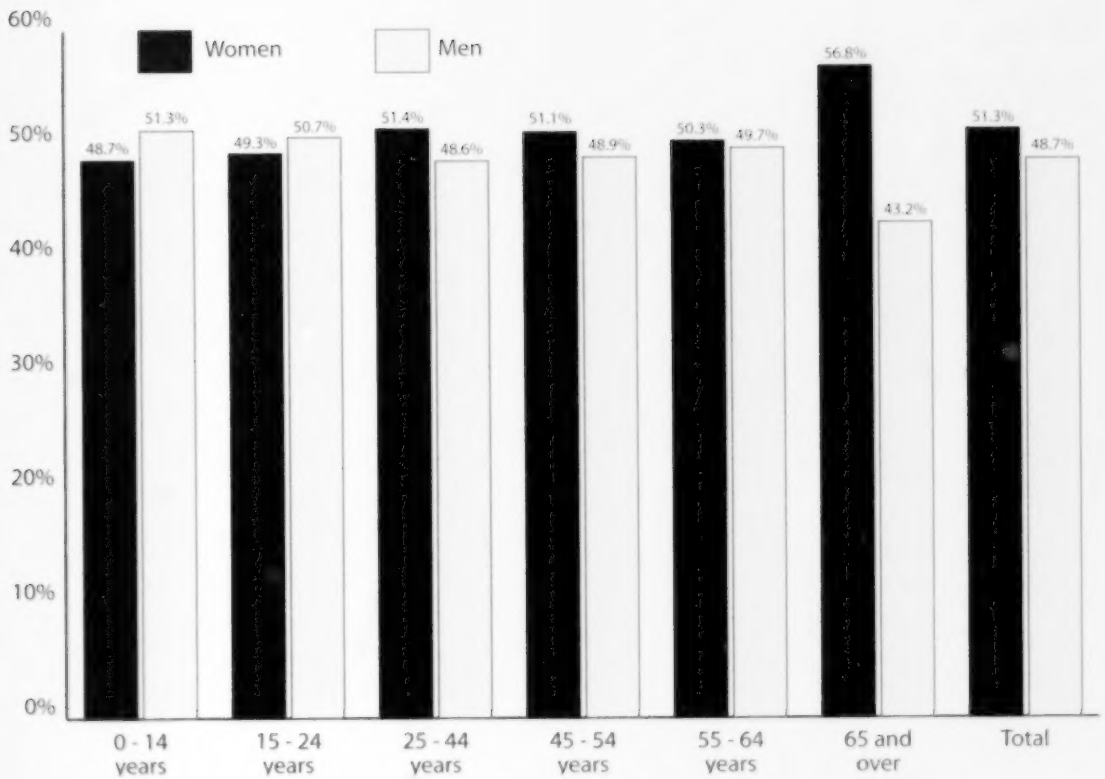
The New Brunswick government has ceased publication of data on reported woman abuse incidents (police response, court outcomes, etc). In 2005/06, 1,447 women sought refuge in the transition houses, bringing along 757 children. There were 67 reported sexual assaults per 100,000 population in 2006 (Canada: 68), and the rate of sexual assault reports that resulted in charges was low (35%); significant regional variations are noted in both of these rates. In 2005/06, N.B.'s conviction rate for sexual assault charges laid against adults was double the Canadian rate. 38% of adults convicted of sexual assault were given conditional sentences, compared to a Canadian rate of 16%.

1. Population by Sex and Age Groups, N.B., 2006

Females are 51% of the total population of New Brunswick. Among seniors, women outnumber men significantly: 57% of New Brunswickers aged 65 and over are women. Among New Brunswickers aged 85 and over, 70% are women. The patterns are similar for Canada and have changed little since the last national census in 2001. The population has aged dramatically over the decades: in 2006, seniors aged 65 and over accounted for 16% of the total female population in New Brunswick, while male seniors were 13% of the total male population, up from 10% and 8% in 1976 (Canada, 2006: 15% of female and 12% of male population; 1976: 10% and 8%).

Life Expectancy: Girls born in N.B. in 2004 have a life expectancy at birth of 82.2 years, compared to 77 for males (about the same as in Canada, 82.6 years for females and 77.8 for males). The gender gap has narrowed in recent years: in 1979, newborn females could expect to live to age 78.6 and males, 70.5 (Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 102-0025 & 102-0511).

Mother Tongue: According to the 2006 Census, 64% of N.B. females have English as their mother tongue, 33% have French and the remaining 3% have either an Aboriginal language (Malecite or Mi'kmaq), another language, or more than one language. The composition has changed little since the 2001 Census. (Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, catalogue no. 97-555-XCB2006007; 2001 Census, catalogue no. 97F0007XCB01001).



Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, catalogue no. 97-551-XCB2006005.*

Population by Sex and Age Groups, N.B., 2006

Aboriginal Identity: Aboriginal identity* females of all ages made up 2.4% of N.B.'s female population in 2006, compared to 3.8% for Canada as a whole (Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, catalogue no. 97-558-XWE2006002). Children aged 14 and under were 25% of N.B.'s Aboriginal identity population (Canada: 30%), but just 16% of the province's non-aboriginal population (Canada: 17%). The median age*** of Aboriginal identity females in New Brunswick was 31.9 years in 2006, compared to 42.1 for non-aboriginal women (Canada, 2006: 27.7 years for Aboriginal identity females versus 40.5 for non-aboriginal women).

Disability: About 18% of N.B. females of all ages and 17% of males are persons with disabilities** in 2006, up from 15% and 14% respectively in 2001. National rates are slightly lower, 15% of Canadian females and 13% of Canadian males in 2006, up from 13% and 12% respectively five years earlier. (Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006: Tables, catalogue no. 89-628-XWE)

* Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, and those who report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian and/or Band or First Nation membership.

** Persons with disabilities are those who reported difficulties with daily living activities, or who indicated that a physical or mental condition reduced their activities; disabilities include hearing, seeing, speech, mobility, agility, dexterity, pain, learning, memory, developmental, delay and psychological.

*** One half of the population is older, the other younger.

2. Family Types, N.B. and Canada, 2006

Married couples with children living at home represented 36% of all families in New Brunswick in 2006, down from 40% in 2001. This includes 30 same-sex married couples, 20 of them female couples, who had children at home. Same-sex *married* couples were counted for the first time in the 2006 census.

Lone-parent families, most of them headed by women (N.B.: 82%; Canada: 80%), made up 16% of all families in the province, about the same as in Canada, up just slightly from 2001. In 1991, lone-parent families represented 13% of N.B. families and 12% in 1981.

Common-law couples, with or without children living at home, were 14% of all families in N.B. in 2006 (Canada, 2006: 15.9%, up from 15.7% in 2001), up from 13% in 2001, 8% in 1991 and 4% in 1981. Sixty of the common-law couples with children at home were same-sex couples, mostly female (50 of 60).

There were 770 same-sex couples in N.B. in 2006 (425 female, 345 male), up from about 500 in 2001, when they were first counted by the census. In 2006, they represented 0.4% of all NB couples, up from 0.3% in 2001 (0.6% of all couples for Canada in 2006, up from 0.5% in 2001). In 2006 there were 125 married same-sex couples in N.B., 70 male, 50 female, or 16.2% of all same-sex couples (Canada: 16.5% of all same-sex couples).

Most New Brunswick children under age 15 live with married parents, 62.8% in 2006, down from 68% in 2001 (Canada: 65.7% in 2006, down from 69% in 2001), another 13.9% live with common-law parents (Canada: 14.6% in 2006, up from 13% in 2001) while 21.8% of children lived in lone-parent families in 2006, up from 16.1% in 2001, most of them female-headed (19% for N.B., 16% for Canada) (Statistics Canada, 2006 Census Analysis series, catalogue no. 97-553-XWE2006012001 & 2006 Census catalogue no. 97-553-X2006011).

One-person Households: Almost one in four (24%) of New Brunswick's 296,000 households were one-person households in 2006, up from 22% in 2001, a faster rate of growth than the national average. (Canada, 2006: 27%, up from 26% in 2001). Most people living alone are women, 58% of the 71,950 New Brunswickers who lived alone in 2006, the same proportion as in 2001 (Canada, 2006 & 2001: 56%) (Statistics Canada, 2006 Census Analysis series, catalogue no. 97-553-XWE2006012001; 2006 Census, catalogue no. 97-553-XCB2006018; Statistics Canada, 2001 Census Analysis series, catalogue no. 96F0030XIE2001003; 2001 Census, catalogue no. 95F0315XCB2001004).

Family type		Number of families	% of all families
Married couples with children at home	**Total**	77,775	35.7%
	Opposite-sex	77,745	
	Same-sex	30	
Married couples without children at home	**Total**	73,435	33.7%
	Opposite-sex	73,340	
	Same-sex	95	
Common-law couples with children at home	**Total**	13,135	6.0%
	Opposite-sex	13,075	
	Same-sex	60	
Common-law couples without children at home	**Total**	17,865	8.2%
	Opposite-sex	17,280	
	Same-sex	585	
Lone-parent families	**Female**	29,150	13.4%
	Male	6,435	3%
Total – All Families		**217,795**	**100%**

Note: Couples with children have at least one child of any age living at home.

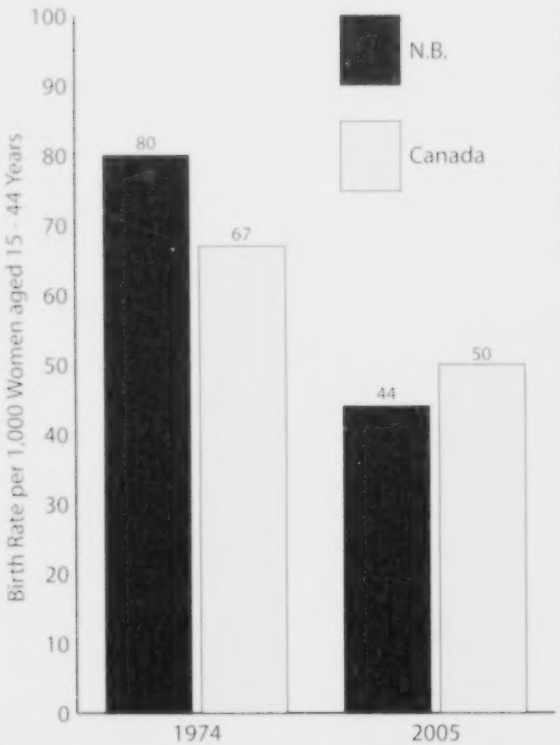
Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, catalogue no. 97-553-XCB2006022 & 97-553-XCB2006024.*

Seniors' Living Arrangements: More than nine in ten senior men and senior women live in private households, but women are more likely than men to live on their own, with their children or other relatives or in institutions in their senior years. In 2006 as in 2001, 34% of women aged 65 and over lived alone in private households in New Brunswick, compared to 16% of senior men (Canadian women, 2006: 37%, up from 35% in 2001; Canadian men, 17%, up from 16% in 2001). In 2006, almost three-quarters of senior men lived with a spouse or partner (72% in N.B., up from 59% in 2001; 73% in Canada, up from 61% in 2001), but only about four in ten senior women (41% in N.B., up from 34% in 2001; 42% in Canada, up from 35% in 2001). Some 15% of N.B.'s senior women, versus 5% of senior men, lived with their children or other relatives in 2006 (Canada: 14% of senior women; 5% of senior men). (Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, catalogue no. 97-553-XCB2006018 & catalogue no. 97-551-XCB2006005; 2001 Census Analysis Series, catalogue 96F0030XIE2001003; 2001 Census, catalogue no. 95F0315XCB2001004).

3. Birth Rate per 1,000 Women Aged 15 to 44, 1974 and 2005, N.B. and Canada

The overall birth rate for New Brunswick women has declined dramatically over past decades. In 1974, there were 80 births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44 years. In 2005, there were 44 births, about the same as in the past few years. The Canadian rate was 67 in 1974 and 50 in 2005.

Of all the women who gave birth in New Brunswick in 2005, 39% were 30 or older, up from 16% in 1974. Nearly one-half (49%) of all women who gave birth in Canada in 2005 were 30 or older, compared to 20% in 1974. New Brunswick women in their early 30s were having 77 babies per 1,000 females in 2005, up from 64 in 1974 and 68 in 2001. The Canadian rates were higher still: 97 births per 1,000 females aged 30-34 years in 2005, up from 66 in 1974 and 90 in 2001. The national rate also rose among 35-39 year olds: 42 per 1,000 in 2005, up from 23 in 1974.



Source: *Statistics Canada, Reproductive Health: Pregnancies and Rates, 1974-1993, catalogue no. 82-568-XPB; CANSIM Table 106-9002; Statistics Canada, Births 2005, catalogue no. 84F0210XIE; Statistics Canada, Demography Division, updated postcensal population estimates at July 1, 2005 (for calculation of 2005 rates).*

Fertility Rate: The total fertility rate, which estimates the average number of children women will have in their lifetime, increased slightly in 2005 to 1.41 children per woman in New Brunswick (1.54 for Canada), up from 1.40 in 2004 (1.53 for Canada). Over the long term, the rate has fallen dramatically. It first dipped below the 2.1 children per woman needed for population replacement in New Brunswick in 1976 (Statistics Canada, Health Reports, Winter 1996, vol. 8, n° 3; Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 102-4505).

Women Who Have Never Given Birth: A growing proportion of women of childbearing age is not having children. Almost half (48%) of New Brunswick women aged 15 to 44 reported to Statistics Canada's 2006 General Social Survey that they had never given birth, up from 45% in 2001 and about 42% in 1990. Among N.B. women aged 45 to 54, 12% reported in 2006 they had never given birth (data for previous years for that age group in N.B. is not published by Statistics Canada due to concerns about reliability). Among the youngest set, N.B. women aged 15 to 24, in 2006 only 6% reported they had ever given birth, while in 1990, 30% had. In Canada, the percentage of 15 to 44 year olds who have never given birth is higher: 51% in 2006, up from 45% in 1995 and 47% in 2001. Among Canadian women aged 45 to 54, in 2006, 17% reported they had never given birth (14% in 2001; 11% in 1990) (Statistics Canada, Custom tabulations based on General Social Survey, 1990, 1995, 2001 & 2006).

4. Pregnancy and Birth Rates Among Teenagers, N.B., 1974 – 2004

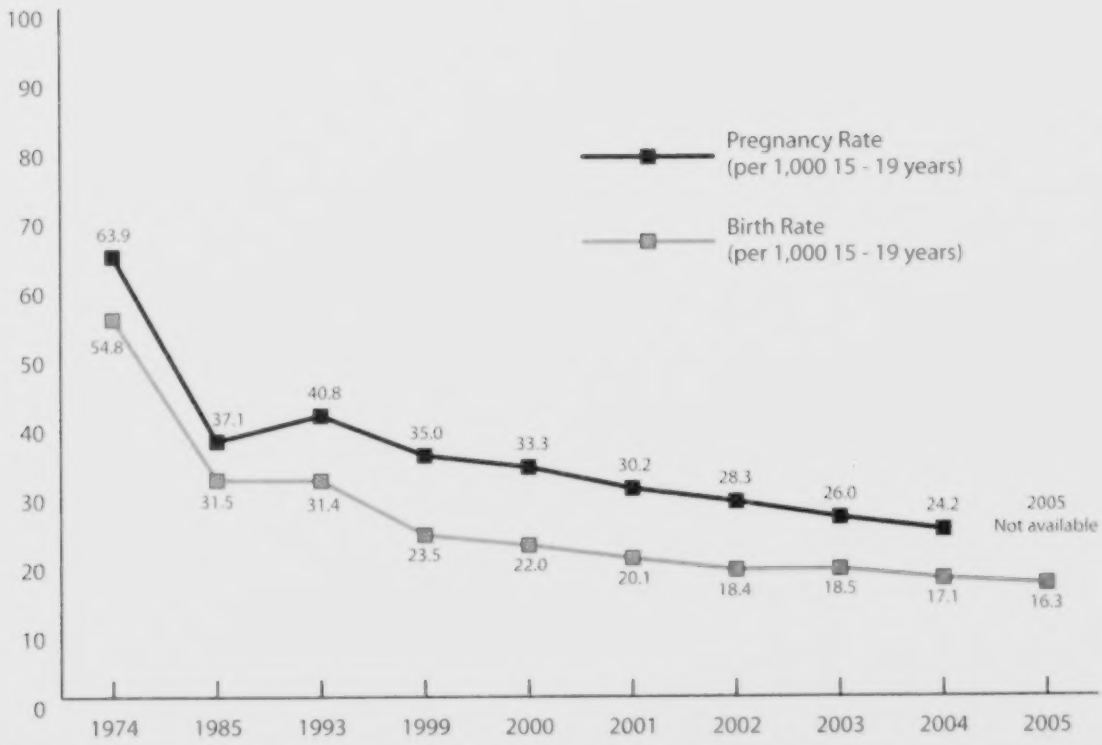
Pregnancy Rate: The teenage pregnancy rate continues to decline in New Brunswick. In 2004, 24.2 girls were pregnant per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19, compared to 63.9 in 1974. The N.B. rate has been below the Canadian average since the 1980s (Canada in 2004: 30.5 pregnancies per 1,000 teenage girls, compared to 53.9 in 1974). There were 581 pregnant teenagers in N.B. in 2004, compared to 885 in 1999 and 2,275 in 1974.

Birth Rate: The birth rate among N.B. teens is also declining but remains higher than the Canadian rate. In 2005, there were 16.3 live births to a teenage mother for every 1,000 female aged 15 to 19 years in N.B., down from 17.1 in 2004 and 54.8 in 1974. The Canadian average is lower still, 13.4 per 1,000 in 2005, down from 13.6 in 2004 and 35.7 in 1974. The proportion of all N.B. births that were to a teenage mother was 5.5% in 2005, down from 12.9% in 1980 (Service New Brunswick, Vital Statistics, 2005 Annual Report).

Abortion: The decline in the birth rate to teenage mothers is more a result of declining teenage pregnancy rates than of recourse to abortion. The abortion rate among N.B. teens is less than half the Canadian average (in 2004, 6.5 induced abortions per 1,000 N.B. females aged 15 to 19 years, 16.3 for Canada). In every province except Québec, Ontario and B.C., the majority of teenage pregnancies end in a live birth rather than an abortion. (Statistics Canada, *Induced Abortion Statistics 2004*, catalogue no. 82223XIE; CANSIM Table 106-9002).

Note: The calculation of teenage pregnancies by Statistics Canada is the sum of the registered live births, therapeutic abortions performed in clinics and hospitals including those performed on N.B. residents in the clinics and hospitals of other provinces (although prior to 1994, NB reported only abortions performed in its hospitals and not in N.B. clinics), miscarriages and stillbirths (at least 20 weeks gestation or fetal weight of at least 500 grams) and cases of spontaneous abortion, illegally induced abortion, and unspecified abortion treated in hospitals in Canada involving N.B. females aged 19 and under. Estimates of pregnancies are based on the date of termination. The rate is the number of these events per 1,000 females aged 15 – 19 years. The N.B. Department of Health pregnancy rates presented in the table on county rates may be lower in part because the Department does not include abortions provided in clinics nor to N.B. residents in clinics or hospitals in other provinces.

Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM Table 106-9002.*



5. Teenage Pregnancy Rates by County, N.B., 1991 – 2005

Pregnancy Rate by County: The teenage pregnancy rate fluctuated widely among New Brunswick counties during the 1990s and in recent years. In 2005, the rate varied from 10.8 to 33.2 pregnant teenagers per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19. In some counties where the pregnancy rates have historically been high but improving (Charlotte, Carleton, York), the rates worsened in 2005. Saint John county continued its improving trend but it remains the area with the highest pregnancy rate at 33.2. Other counties such as Northumberland and Westmorland maintain their spectacular improvement, and in some counties where the pregnancy rates have historically been low, such as Madawaska, Gloucester, Albert and Kings, they remain low.

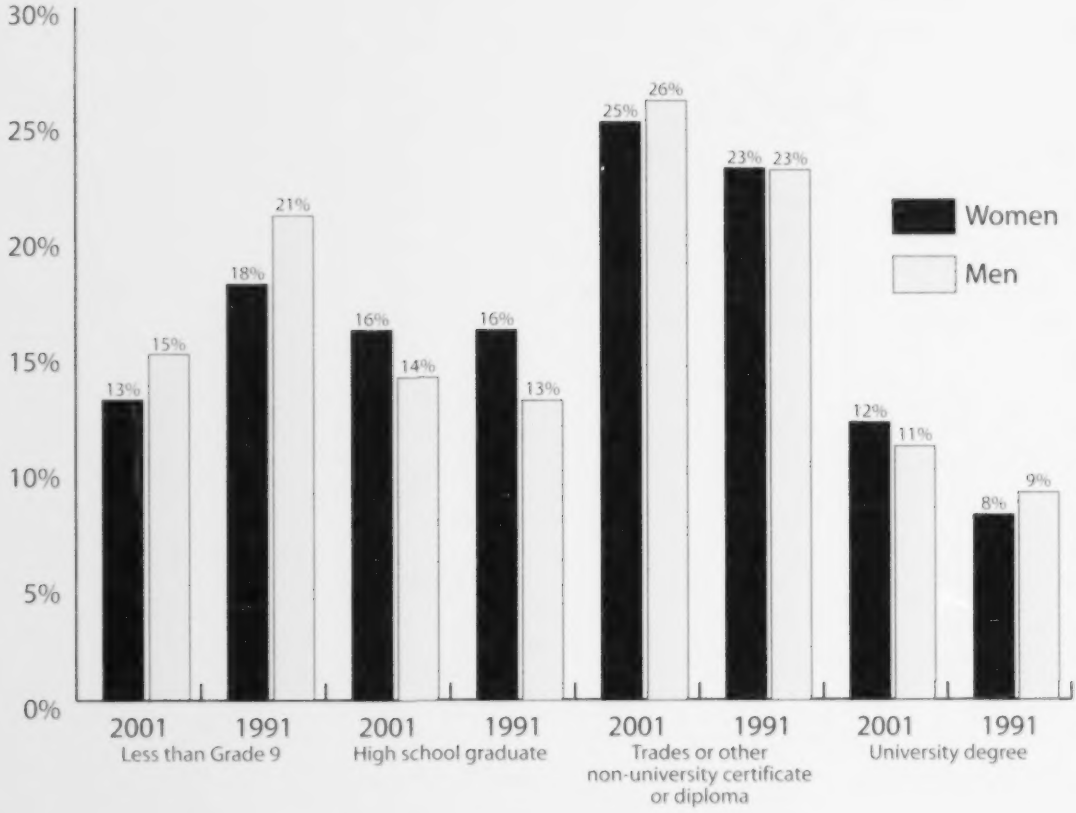
Birth Rate by County: The rate of actual births to girls aged 15 to 19 years has also followed a general downward trend in most counties (graph not shown). In 2005, there were 16.1 births per 1,000 teenage mothers in N.B. The rate ranged from 9.8 in Kings and 10.1 in Northumberland, to 27.4 in Saint John and 26.7 in Charlotte. Some counties such as Saint John and Victoria have had higher than average birth rates among teenagers at least since the 1980s, while other counties, such as Albert, Madawaska, Gloucester and Westmorland have rates below the provincial average rate for births to teenage girls at least since the 1980s. (N.B. Department of Health, Provincial Epidemiology Services; Rates by county for 1980s calculated using Vital Statistics county-level birth data and Statistics Canada population figures).

Note: Rates per 1,000 females aged 15 – 19 years, N.B. residents only. The calculation of teenage pregnancies by the N.B. Department of Health takes into account registered live births for females aged 19 and under, abortions for females aged 19 and under performed in accredited N.B. hospitals, registered still births with at least 20 weeks gestation, including live births and stillbirths for N.B. residents which occurred outside of N.B., and covers females aged 15 to 19 years at the time of the pregnancy outcome (rather than conception). Abortions performed in clinics or outside of the province and spontaneous abortions or other fetal losses are not included in these calculations. Pregnancy rates by county for the period prior to 1991 are not available.

County	1991	1994	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Albert	21.9	28.3	22.0	19.9	14.3	20.5	12.3
Carleton	49.8	49.5	20.5	21.0	27.5	19.1	23.9
Charlotte	40.3	62.4	27.7	25.5	24.5	23.9	30.0
Gloucester	23.8	26.7	22.9	24.0	16.3	15.5	16.3
Kent	35.1	50.9	39.1	25.9	21.2	20.4	16.0
Kings	26.9	24.9	17.8	18.9	14.8	11.2	11.1
Madawaska	24.7	20.3	18.2	15.2	18.4	13.0	12.8
Northumberland	45.2	37.8	32.7	19.5	19.7	17.9	10.8
Queens	30.7	30.6	29.7	27.8	14.8	33.0	15.5
Restigouche	27.3	38.1	23.7	20.9	22.8	10.9	15.7
Saint John	49.1	53.9	29.5	34.5	35.9	37.2	33.2
Sunbury	50.4	45.9	35.5	28.3	28.0	16.6	24.2
Victoria	37.9	30.6	27.1	23.5	28.1	27.8	30.1
Westmorland	43.8	44.0	24.4	26.4	17.6	20.1	18.9
York	48.4	47.7	32.5	28.4	25.6	22.2	25.6
N.B.	**37.6**	**39.1**	**26.3**	**24.5**	**21.7**	**20.1**	**19.8**

Source: *N.B. Department of Health, Provincial Epidemiology Service.*

1. Highest Level of Schooling Attained By Sex, Population Aged 15 and Over, N.B., 1991, 2001



Source: *Statistics Canada, 1991 & 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0017XCB01001 & 97F0017XCB01002.*

Note: The chart does not include persons who have more than Grade 9 but who did not complete a diploma, degree or certificate.

More recent statistics on education levels are expected to be released by Statistics Canada in spring 2008. The online version of this publication will be updated at that time.

Education levels have improved for both women and men in New Brunswick and women have increased their lead over men at certain levels. In 2001, 12% of N.B. women and 11% of N.B. men aged 15 and over had a university degree, up from 8% and 9% respectively in 1991, and 2% and 5% in 1971. At the national level in 2001, the gap between women and men tends to be smaller, and more men than women have university degrees: 15% of women and 16% of men.

Aboriginal population*: Aboriginal women in N.B. have attained a higher level of schooling than Aboriginal men, but they are less likely than non-Aboriginal women and men to have completed high school or to hold a university degree. In 2001, 40% of N.B.'s Aboriginal identity* women aged 15 years and over had less than a high school graduation certificate. This compares to 46% of aboriginal men, 36% of non-Aboriginal females and 39% of non-Aboriginal men in N.B. 7% of N.B. Aboriginal identity females and 3% of their male counterparts had a university degree, compared to 12% and 11% of non-Aboriginal females and males in the province. (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0011XCB01043).

Highest Level of Schooling Attained

Francophones and Anglophones: In 2001, 21% of N.B.'s francophone women aged 15 years and over had less than Grade 9 level, compared to 8% of anglophone women and 23% of francophone men. As to university degrees: 11% of N.B.'s francophone women, 12% of anglophone women and 9% of francophone men were degree-holders in 2001. (Fédération des dames d'Acadie, *Socioeconomic Profile of Francophone Women in New Brunswick*, April 2004).

Persons with disabilities:** In 2001, 42% of N.B. women with disabilities aged 15 to 64 and 48% of their male counterparts had less than a high school education, compared to 28% of women and 31% of men without disabilities. 9% of N.B. women with disabilities and 6% of their male counterparts had a university certificate or degree, compared to 16% of women and 13% of men without disabilities. (Statistics Canada, *Participation and Activity Limitation Survey*, 2001, catalogue 89-587-XIE).

Literacy: In 2003, as in 1994, New Brunswick men are more likely than women to have serious difficulties in reading basic texts. In 2003, 25% of males and 20% of females were at the bottom level with written material. 59% of men and 54% of women scored below the mid-range Level 3 on the prose scale. Women were slightly better than men at problem solving, but men outperform women in numeracy. These results show some improvement since 1994, especially for men. Canadian average results for 2003 show similar gender differences. (1994 survey results: Statistics Canada, *International Adult Literacy Survey: A New Brunswick Snapshot*, 1998. Statistics Canada, custom table based on International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey, 2003).

*Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group and those who report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or Band or First Nation membership.

**Persons with disabilities are those who reported difficulties with daily living activities, or who indicated that a physical or mental condition or a health problem reduced the kind or amount of activities they could do; types of disabilities include: hearing, seeing, speech, mobility, agility, dexterity, pain, learning, memory, developmental, delay and psychological.

2. School Dropout Rate*, Grades 7 – 12, New Brunswick Public Schools, 1998/99 – 2005/06

School Year	1998/99	1999/ 2000	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06
All NB Girls	2.4% (717)	2.2% (659)	2.1% (622)	2.3% (663)	2.2% (632)	2.4% (687)	1.9% (541)	1.9% (535)
All NB Boys	4.0 % (1,287)	3.5% (1,112)	3.6% (1,108)	3.5% (1,066)	3.4% (1,027)	3.4% (1,051)	2.8% (850)	2.9% (860)
Aboriginal Girls**	4.4% (19)	4.4% (19)	3.7% (16)	6.9% (28)	3.4% (13)	4.5% (19)	7.2% (32)	6.9% (33)
Aboriginal Boys**	4.5% (20)	7.3% (32)	8.6% (38)	4.1% (17)	3.0% (14)	4.1% (20)	7.6% (39)	9.0% (48)

*% of N.B. public school students, Grades 7 – 12, who were in school on September 30 of given year, dropped out and did not return to school by the following September 30. The number of students who dropped out is indicated in brackets.

**On-reserve Aboriginal students attending N.B. public schools.

Source: *N.B. Department of Education.*

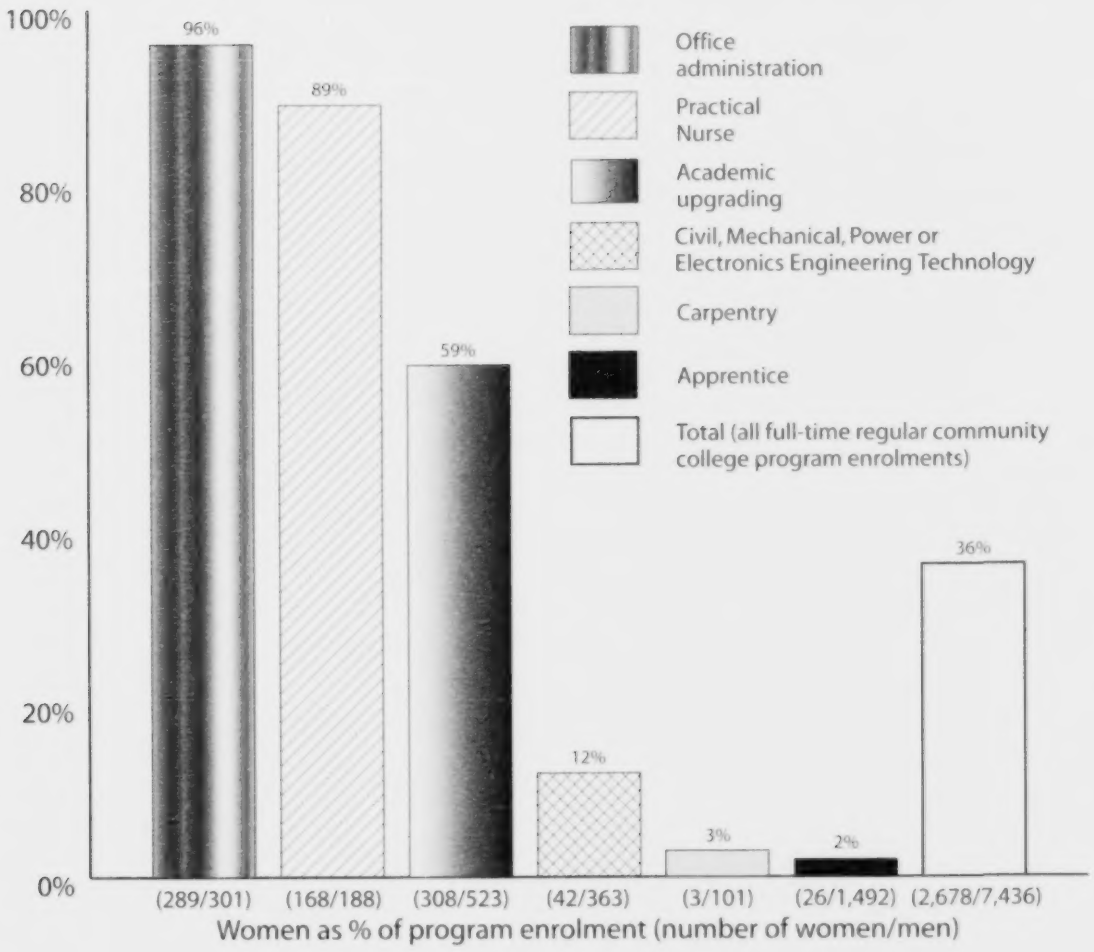
Boys are more likely than girls to drop out of school. In 2005/06, 2.9%of the boys enrolled in Grades 7 to 12 in New Brunswick public schools left school (860 male students), compared to 1.9% of girls (535 female students). This gender gap has narrowed only slightly since 1998/99, when 4% of boys and 2.4% of girls quit before finishing high school.

Aboriginal youth living in First Nations communities who attend New Brunswick public schools – particularly young men - are much more likely than other students to leave school without a diploma. In 2005/06, 6.9% of Aboriginal girls and 9% of boys dropped out of school before the end of Grade 12. The rate has fluctuated over the years, but is up significantly compared to 1998/99 when 4.4% of Aboriginal girls and 4.5% of boys dropped out of school.

3. Women as a Percentage of Full-Time Regular Community College Enrolments, Selected Programs, N.B., 2006/07

Women accounted for just 36% of full-time regular students in New Brunswick's Community College in 2006/07, down from 37% in 2004/05, 40% in 2003/04 and still lower than the high of 46% in 1988/89. In 2006/07, there were 2,678 female students in regular full-time programs offered at the College (618 in 1985/86; 7,659 in 1995/96). Women also made up 54% of the 498 part-time regular students in 2006/07.

Women attending the Community College in N.B. are still mostly concentrated in training programs for traditionally female-dominated jobs. More than one in ten full-time female students (12%) is enrolled in some kind of academic upgrading or second language program, where they were 59% of the students in 2006/07. Office administration programs (11% of all full-time female enrolments) and the practical nurse



Source: *N.B. Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour.*

Note: Total includes apprenticeship instruction offered at the community college.

Women as a Percentage of Full-Time Regular Community College Enrolments

program (6% of all full-time female enrolments) attracted many other women, where they accounted for 96% and 89% of the clientele, respectively. Women remain a minority in the traditionally male-dominated trades and longer-duration technology programs, particularly in the apprenticeship programs that prepare students for some better-paid jobs in the skilled trades. Only 2% of the province's apprentices in full-time college programs were women in 2006/07 (26 of 1,492 apprentices), down from 4% in 2002/03 (38 of 858).

Financial aid: Cutbacks to financial sponsorship for training have contributed to the falling numbers of women in Community College programs. Back in 1985/86, almost 80% of female Community College students received financial support from government or industry, but by the end of the 1990s, less than 30% were sponsored (Source: Joan McFarland, *Women's Access to Training in New Brunswick*, 1999). Of clients receiving funding for training under the province's current Training and Skills Development program, 50% were women in 2006/07, up from 42% in 2001/02. The average grant for female students in 2006/07 was higher than for males ($6,700 for women versus $5,100 for men). For students in non-traditional programs at the Community College, some scholarships covering the first year's tuition are being awarded in recent years through the New Brunswick government's Wage Gap Action Plan.

4. Women as a Percentage of Full-Time University Enrolment by Field of Study, N.B., 1980/81 – 2006/07

Field / Year	1980/81	1990/91	2001/02	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
Education*	63%	65%	71%	72%	73%	71%	71%
Fine & Applied Arts	61%	63%	66%	68%	70%	71%	69%
Humanities & related	62%	50%	48%	63%	65%	71%	65%
Social Sciences & related	53%	64%	74%	69%	69%	70%	68%
Commerce & Administration	36%	45%	48%	49%	47%	46%	52%
Agricultural & Biological Sciences	51%	59%	64%	65%	66%	67%	65%
Health Professions & Occupations	98%	86%	89%	88%	88%	86%	87%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	9%	13%	19%	16%	19%	17%	18%
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	30%	26%	22%	22%	22%	24%	26%
Total – all fields	45%	52%	58%	58%	58%	58%	58%

*includes Physical Education, Recreation & Leisure

Note: Full-time enrolments in Bachelor's, 1st professional degree, Master's and Doctorate programs.

Source: *Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission database.*

For nearly two decades, female students have outnumbered male students in New Brunswick universities. In 2006/07, women were 58% of full-time students in N.B. universities, the same proportion since the beginning of the decade (45% in 1980/81).

Women (at 18%) remain seriously underrepresented in engineering and the applied sciences and have lost ground in recent years (22% in 1996/97). In mathematics and physical sciences women were 26% of enrolments in 2006/07, down from 30% in 1980/81.

Women have made important inroads in some non-traditional faculties. In law, 52% of students in N.B. in 2006/07 were women, down from 60% in 2001/02 (37% in 1980/81).

Most part-time students are female: 63% in 2006/07, down slightly from 65% in 2005/06, but up from 60% in 1980/81.

Women's participation in graduate programs has increased dramatically during the past 20 years: 46% of doctoral students and 56% of master's students (includes part-time and full-time) were women in 2006/07, up from just 13% and 36% respectively in 1980/81.

1. Physically Active and Inactive, by Sex and Age Group, N.B. and Canada, 1994/95 – 2005

Age / Activity level	Year	Females – NB	Females – Canada	Males – NB	Males – Canada
12 – 19 year olds % who are physically active or moderately active	1994/95	60.8%	50.4%	67.4%	64.5%
	2000/01	45.0%	54.8%	52.9%	63.9%
	2005	**62.1%**	**64.1%**	**72.4%**	**74.9%**
20 – 34 year olds % who are physically active or moderately active	1994/95	35.5%	35.8%	45.7%	43.3%
	2000/01	37.8%	42.7%	34.7%	46.4%
	2005	**50.2%**	**52.4%**	**52.0%**	**57.1%**
35 – 44 year olds % who are physically active or moderately active	1994/95	31.2%	34.0%	31.0% (E)	37.5%
	2000/01	35.2%	39.9%	30.0%	40.1%
	2005	**41.0%**	**48.1%**	**46.0%**	**48.1%**
45 – 64 year olds % who are physically active or moderately active	1994/95	27.0%	36.5%	31.9%	35.4%
	2000/01	32.5%	39.3%	35.8%	39.7%
	2005	**42.4%**	**46.9%**	**42.7%**	**47.7%**
65 and over % who are physically active or moderately active	1994/95	16.6% (E)	28.3%	45.0% (E)	37.2%
	2000/01	18.8%	29.7%	27.2%	40.6%
	2005	**25.6%**	**35.5%**	**35.9%**	**46.1%**

(E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: "use with caution"

(F) Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

Note: Data is based on self-reported leisure time physical activity habits of participants in Statistics Canada health surveys. Respondents are classified as active, moderately active or inactive based on an index of average daily physical activity over the past 3 months. For each leisure time physical activity engaged in by the respondent, an average daily energy expenditure is calculated by multiplying the number of times the activity was performed by the average duration of the activity by the energy cost (kilocalories per kilogram of body weight per hour) of the activity. The index is calculated as the sum of the average daily energy expenditures of all activities. Respondents are classified as follows: 3.0 kcal/kg/day or more = physically active; 1.5-2.9 kcal/kg/day = moderately active; less than 1.5 kcal per day = inactive. For a small proportion of respondents, physical activity level is not stated. For 2005, survey data was collected during the calendar year.

Source: *Data from Statistics Canada National Population Health Surveys (for 1994/95) & Canadian Community Health Surveys (for 2000/01 and 2003) presented in N.B. Department of Health and Wellness, Health Performance Indicators, September 2002, & in Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 105-0233; 2005 Canadian Community Health Survey data in Statistics Canada, Health Indicators, June 2006 & CANSIM table 105-0433.*

Physically Active and Inactive, by Sex and Age Group

New Brunswick females of all age groups are less likely to be physically **active** than their male counterparts, according to self-reported survey data. In 2005, 37% of 12 to 19 year old N.B. females were in the physically **inactive** category, compared to 26% of males of that age group; Among 45 to 64 year olds, the age group where the activity levels of women and men were most alike, 57% of females and 56% of males were physically **inactive**. Almost three-quarters (71%) of women 65 years and over and 55% of their male counterparts were physically **inactive** in 2005.

Since 1994/95, with the notable exception of teenagers in 2000/01, the proportion of N.B. females and males categorized as physically **inactive** has generally decreased. However, a large number of N.B. women and men are still physically inactive and rates exceed the Canadian averages. Half (49.7%) of 20 to 34 year old N.B. females were **inactive** in 2005, compared to 46% of N.B. males, 42% of Canadian males and 46% of Canadian females of that age group.

Obesity: New Brunswick's obesity rates for females and males, children and adults, surpass the already high national levels. N.B. women have been slightly less likely than males to be obese (severely overweight) or overweight, but the rates have been moving closer together. In 2005, measured body mass index data shows that 23% of N.B. women and the same percentage of N.B. men aged 18 and older were obese, compared to 14% of Canadian adult women and 17% of Canadian adult men. Another 29% of adult women and 44% of adult men in N.B. were overweight, versus 26% of Canadian adult women and 41% of Canadian adult men. Obesity rates have increased over the past ten years, particularly among men: 20% of N.B. women and 15% of N.B. men were obese in 1994/95, compared to just 13% of Canadian men and women.

An alarming proportion of adolescents also suffer from excess weight. The most recent available data for youth is self-reported survey data for 12 to 17 year olds in 2005. One in five (20%) young N.B. males and almost as many females (17%) were overweight according to their self-reported height and weight, and another 6% of female teens and 8% of male teens were obese. Canadian youth rates are lower, with 10% of female youth and 17% of male youth overweight, and 3% and 6% respectively, obese in 2005 (Statistics Canada, CANSIM Tables 105-4009 & 105-0408; 2004 Canadian Community Health Survey: Nutrition; 1978/79 Canada Health Survey. **Note:** Self-reported data, as compared to directly measuring the height and weight of respondents, tends to underestimate overweight and obesity rates).

2. Selected Mental Health Problems Diagnosed in Mental Health Centres, by Sex and Age Group, N.B., 2006-07

Sex	Selected major presenting problems	0 – 15	16 – 24	25 – 54	55 – 74	75+	All Ages
Female	Depressive symptoms	181	623	1,760	404	76	3,041
	Suicidal ideas	105	168	328	69	9	679
	Substance-related symptoms	19	84	162	18	0	282
	Eating disorders	20	33	42	6	1	103
	Suicidal plan	16	28	57	19	1	121
Male	Depressive symptoms	138	280	1,041	230	40	1,731
	Suicidal ideas	92	125	338	66	8	628
	Substance-related symptoms	11	119	279	48	2	459
	Suicidal plan	14	30	77	15	5	131
	Eating disorders	4	4	5	0	0	13

Source: *N.B. Department of Health, Mental Health Services.*

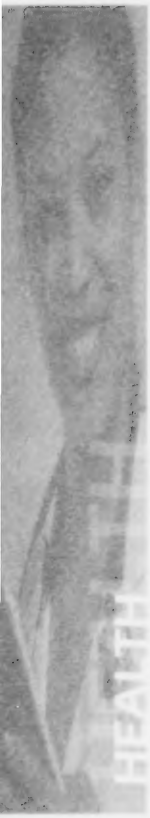
Note: The column for age groups indicates the number of individuals with the particular problem. The total for all ages may include a small number of individuals whose date of birth was not recorded.

Some 4,226 females and 2,962 males visited New Brunswick's public mental health centres in 2006/07, down from about 5,700 and 4,300 in 2004/05 and from 5,100 and 4,000 in 2002/03. Females are far more likely than men to seek help for depression or eating disorders while men are significantly more likely to consult for substance-related symptoms.

In 2006/07, 103 girls and women, most under the age of 25, visited a mental health centre because of an eating disorder; only 13 males, most under 25, consulted for this reason.

Almost twice as many females as males came to mental health centres with depressive symptoms: 3,041 girls and women compared to 1,731 boys and men in 2006/07, down slightly from 2004/05.

Most frequent presenting problems: The ten top problems for which New Brunswick women visited the centres in 2006/07 were depressive symptoms, anxiety symptoms, adjustment difficulties, relational problems, suicidal ideas, other conditions that may be a focus of clinical attention, difficulties in managing behaviours and emotions, conflictual family relationships, sleeping difficulties, and bereavement. The first three items on men's list were the same, followed by: other conditions that may be a focus of clinical attention, suicidal ideas, difficulties in managing behaviours and emotions, substance-related symptoms, relational problems, sleeping difficulties and disruptive behaviour.



3. Leading Causes of Death, by Sex, N.B., 2005

Cancer tops the list of causes of death among women and men in 2005, as for the past five years. More men than women still die of cancer: mortality rates were 278 men and 223 women per 100,000 in 2005. Heart disease was the second leading cause of death for both women and men in 2005 as in several previous years; it had been the main cause of female mortality before 2001. It should be noted, however, that cardiovascular and cerebrovascular diseases together were responsible for more deaths than cancer among women in recent years. Heart and stroke-related mortality are linked to identical risk factors and remain a serious threat to women and to men.

Suicide: Suicide was ninth on the list of causes of death for New Brunswick men, but fifteenth among the causes of death for women. In 2005, 80 males (8 of them aged 15 to 24 years) and 20 females (4 of them aged 15 to 24 years) committed suicide in the province.

The most common method used by the 18 females who died by suicide in N.B. in 2004: poison (44%). 17% used a firearm. The highest suicide rate for females was in the 25 to 34 age group. The region with the highest suicide rate among women was Grand Falls, 13.3 per 100 000 population. The most common method used by the 70 males who died by suicide: hanging, strangulation or suffocation (36%). 31% used a firearm. The highest suicide rate for males was in the 80+ year age group. The region with the highest suicide rate among men: Campbellton, 42 per 100 000 population (N.B. Department of Health, Suicide Facts, 2004).

Suicide attempts: Far more women than men attempt suicide. In New Brunswick in 2001/02, 417 females and 289 males were hospitalized following a suicide attempt, or 59% females. The Canadian pattern is about the same, at 62% females. New Brunswick had the highest rate of attempted suicide of all the provinces in 2001/02 at 9.6 per 100,000 population (both sexes), compared to 7.6 per 100,000 for Canada (Canadian Institute for Health Information). A study of 102 completed suicides (85 males, 17 females) and 35 suicide attempts (26 males and 9 females) in New Brunswick in 2002/03 concluded that there was a large gap between services received and services needed by suicide attempters in the provision of psychotherapy services, intensive follow-up and psychiatric assessments (M. Séguin et al., Research Project Comparing Suicide Mortality Cases and Suicide Attempts in New Brunswick between April 2002 and May 2003, December 2006).

Breast and lung cancer: Breast cancer is the most common form of cancer among women, but lung cancer claims more lives and its incidence among women has increased dramatically over the past 30 years. The breast cancer incidence rate rose from 74 per 100,000 population in 1976 to an estimated 104 per 100,000 population in New Brunswick in 2006 (85 and 106 for Canada), partly due to improved detection. Lung cancer incidence rates went from 15 per 100,000 population for N.B. women in 1976 to an estimated 59 per 100,000 in 2006 (Canada: from 16 per 100,000 to 50 per 100,000). Among N.B. males, the increase was less spectacular, while the Canadian average rate for

Cause of death – FEMALES (all ages)	Number	Percent of all causes
1. Cancer	833	27%
2. Heart disease	683	22%
3. Respiratory system disease	267	9%
4. Cerebrovascular disease	215	7%
5. Diabetes	133	4%

Cause of death – MALES (all ages)	Number	Percent of all causes
1. Cancer	990	31%
2. Heart disease	721	23%
3. Respiratory system disease	276	9%
4. Cerebrovascular disease	153	5%
5. Diabetes	138	4%

Source: *Service N.B., Vital Statistics, 2005 Annual Report.*

men declined: from 72 per 100,000 for N.B. males in 1976 to an estimated 93 per 100,000 in 2006, compared to 76 per 100,000 in 1976 for Canadian males to an estimated 70 per 100,000 in 2006. Many more men than women still die of lung cancer each year (325 N.B. men compared to 238 women in 2006), but this gender gap has been decreasing over time. The lung cancer mortality rate among N.B. women was 37 per 100,000 population in 2003 (35 among Canadian women; 82 for N.B. men; 63 for Canadian men), up from 17 in 1979 (16 among Canadian women; 74 for N.B. men; 72 for Canadian men). The breast cancer mortality rate for N.B. women was 23 per 100,000 in 2003, down from 32 per 100,000 in 1979 (24, down from 30 for Canada). More women die from lung cancer than breast cancer: 238 lung cancer deaths compared to 121 from breast cancer in N.B. in 2005. (Service N.B., Vital Statistics, *2005 Annual Report*; Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 102-0026, 102-0126 & 103-0204).

Tobacco smoking rates: A lower proportion of teenage females than teenage males in New Brunswick smoke tobacco: 8% of girls versus 11% of boys in 2005, down from 16% and 15% respectively in 2000/01. Canadian teenage girls have about the same smoking rates as boys (12.3% versus 11.9% in 2005). In the general population in N.B., fewer females smoke tobacco than men: in 2005, 16.5% of females aged 12 and over, compared to 20% of males were daily smokers (another 4% of females and 5% of males were occasional smokers in N.B.) , down from 21% and 25% respectively in 2000/01. In Canada, 15% of females and 18% of males aged 12 and over were daily smokers in 2005, down from 19% and 23.5% in 2000/01; 5% of Canadian females and Canadian males were occasional smokers in 2005. (Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 105-0027 & 105-0427; **Note:** Statistics Canada data quality advisory for the 2005 N.B. data: "use with caution".)

4. Caesarean Sections as a Percentage of Total Births, by New Brunswick Health Region, 1997/98 – 2006/07

Caesarean sections have become increasingly common in recent years in New Brunswick: 28% of live births were by C-section in the province in 2006/07, up from 22% in 1997/98 and 15% in 1979. Regional differences are significant and not explained, ranging from 40% in Campbellton to 22% in the Saint John health region, up from 30% and 20% respectively in 1997/98.

The C-section rates for Canada and other western countries have followed a similar rising trend, at 26.3% for Canada in 2005/06 (most recent year available) up from 19% in 1997/98 and 15% in 1979 (Canadian Institute of Health Information, Health Indicator Reports; Statistics Canada, Health Reports, Summer 1996). Recent comparative rates for other countries include the United States at 30% (2005), the United Kingdom at 22% (2004), Finland at 16% (2005) and the Netherlands at 14% (2004) (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, National Vital Statistics Reports; World Health Organization, European Health for All database). The World Health Organization recommends that no more than 15% of all births be by C-section, because of risks for the child and the mother.

Hysterectomy rates: New Brunswick women are far more likely to have hysterectomies than Canadian women generally. In 2005/06, the N.B. hysterectomy rate was 514 per 100,000 women aged 20 or older, down from 730 in 2000/01, but still higher than the Canadian average of 346 per 100,000. Rates vary widely within New Brunswick, from 606 in the Moncton area (Health Region 1) to 404 in Fredericton (Health Region 3). The N.B. and Canadian average hysterectomy rates have generally declined since 1997/98, when the N.B. rate reached 770 per 100,000, compared to 484 per 100,000 for Canada (Statistics Canada, Health Indicators December 2000; Canadian Institute for Health Information, Health Indicator Reports).

Breastfeeding initiation rates: Seven of ten (71%) N.B. mothers started breastfeeding while in hospital in 2005/06, up from 59% a decade earlier. Regional rates are no longer available. The Canadian initiation rate in 2003 (most recent year available) was higher, at 85%. N.B. public health data does not indicate how long babies were breastfed in hospital, nor follow up on breastfeeding practices once women leave the hospital. In January 2006, the N.B. Department of Health announced the adoption of the WHO/UNICEF Baby-Friendly Initiative aimed at protecting, promoting and supporting breastfeeding (N.B. Department of Health, Annual Report, 2005/06; Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, 2003).

Regional Health Authority / Year	1997/98	2002/03	2003/04	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07
1 – Beauséjour	15.3%	23.4%	21.5%	25.9%	20.6%	24.4%
1 – South East	23.3%	27.9%	28.6%	27.2%	30.4%	35.5%
2 – Saint John	20.0%	25.4%	25.5%	26.2%	25.1%	22.3%
3 – Fredericton	21.7%	27.7%	31.5%	29.9%	32.2%	29.8%
4 – Edmundston	27.6%	32.9%	30.0%	32.1%	29.2%	30.2%
5 – Campbellton	29.5%	32.5%	36.4%	38.9%	48.2%	40.3%
6 – Bathurst	22.7%	29.8%	31.6%	30.7%	25.2%	23.7%
7 – Miramichi	24.2%	34.8%	32.7%	30.0%	31.7%	30.5%
New Brunswick – total	**22.1%**	**27.8%**	**28.7%**	**28.7%**	**28.8%**	**28.3%**

Source: *N.B. Department of Health.*

5. Genital Chlamydia Rates by Sex, New Brunswick and Canada, 1992 – 2006

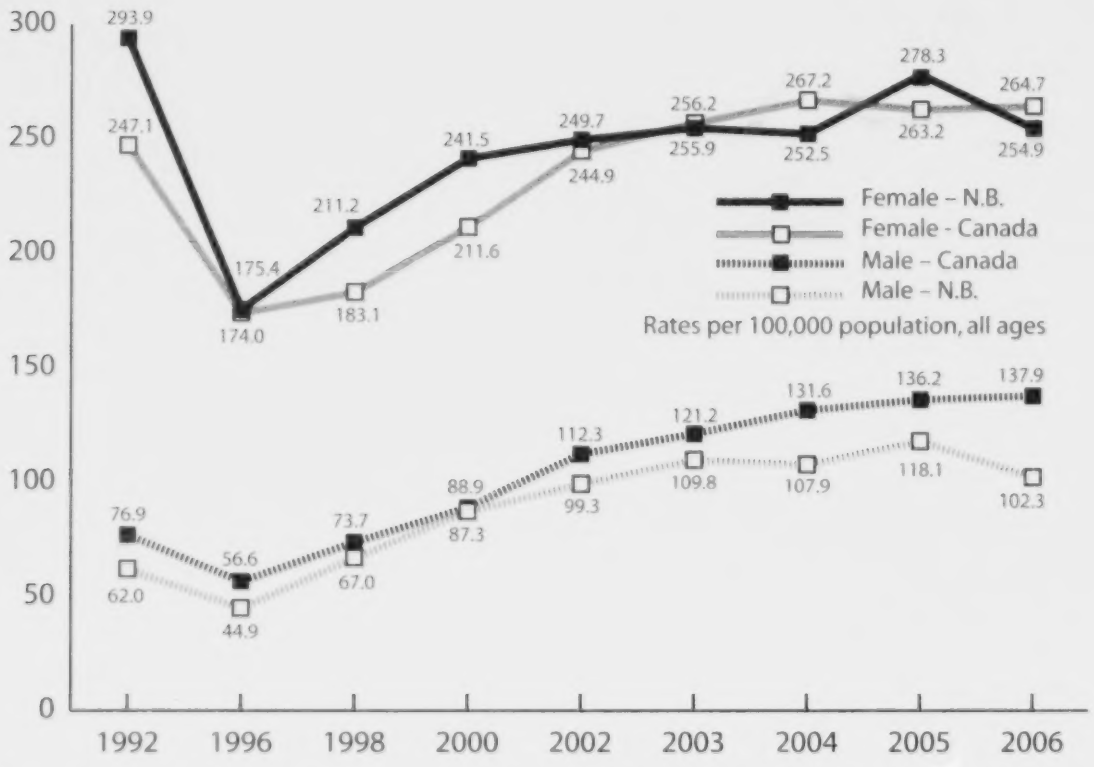
Chlamydia is the most common sexually transmitted infection among both women and men in New Brunswick and Canada. It often has no symptoms and can lead to infertility. Reported genital chlamydia cases have been on the rise in recent years, especially among women, who account for nearly three-quarters of all reported cases in New Brunswick in 2006.

In 2006, the rate for N.B. females was 255 per 100,000 population, with 968 reported cases, versus 378 cases and a rate of 102 per 100,000 for N.B. males. Teenagers and young adults are particularly affected by chlamydia: 35% of reported cases (336 of 968) among N.B. females in 2006 were youth aged 19 years and under, and another 58% of the reported cases (557) were N.B. females aged 20 to 29 years. For N.B. males, 16% of chlamydia cases (60 of 378) affected those under age 19 and 72% (271 cases) were 20 to 29 year olds. Canadian trends are similar. The Canadian rate for females in 2006 was slightly higher than the N.B. average at 265 per 100,000 (compared to 255 for N.B.), but in past years the rate tended to be slightly lower nationally.

HIV/AIDS: Between 1985 and 2006, 312 New Brunswick males and 43 females became HIV positive. During that same period, 150 males and 16 females in the province were diagnosed with AIDS, while 91 men and 9 women died from AIDS in N.B. (N.B. Department of Health).

Canadian women account for an increasing proportion of positive HIV tests and AIDS diagnoses. Over 1 in 4 (27.7%) of the new HIV cases reported in Canada in 2006 were women, up from 11.1% between 1985 and 1996. In 2006, young women aged 15 to 19 years accounted for 63.8% of all positive HIV test reports in that age group. One out of four (24.7%) AIDS diagnoses in Canada in 2006 were women, compared to less than one in ten (7.5%) prior to 1997 (Public Health Agency of Canada, *HIV and AIDS in Canada: Surveillance Report to December 31, 2006.*).

Note: Statistics Canada advises that 2006 data for Canada are preliminary and changes are anticipated.



Source: *Canada & N.B., 1992-1996: Public Health Agency of Canada, online STI data Table 1.2; & online STI Data Tables, Genital Chlamydia, 1997-2006; N.B., 1998 – 2006: Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health, N.B. Department of Health.*

6. Number of Induced Abortions and Rates* by Age Group, New Brunswick Residents, 1974 – 2004

Year/ Age group	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40+	Rate per 1,000 females aged 15-44 (Total number)**
1974	4.4 (157)	4.9 (151)	2.1 (54)	1.7 (33)	1.2 (19)	0.7 (11)	3.1 (440)
1976	4.2 (163)	3.6 (121)	2.2 (64)	1.4 (30)	0.9 (16)	0.7 (12)	2.6 (400)
1978	4.6 (168)	3.8 (130)	2.7 (79)	1.2 (30)	1.4 (26)	0.8 (13)	2.8 (454)
1980	5.2 (188)	4.2 (143)	1.9 (59)	1.3 (35)	1.2 (25)	0.6 (8)	2.8 (467)
1982	2.2 (75)	2.5 (84)	1.4 (44)	0.7 (21)	0.4 (9)	0.1 (1)	1.4 (243)
1984	2.3 (73)	2.9 (101)	1.4 (44)	0.8 (25)	0.7 (17)	0.7 (13)	1.6 (278)
1986	3.6 (107)	3.6 (121)	2.1 (68)	0.9 (27)	0.8 (22)	0.4 (8)	2.0 (358)
1988	3.6 (105)	5.1 (161)	3.4 (110)	1.9 (61)	1.0 (29)	0.3 (7)	2.7 (475)
1990	4.5 (132)	7.1 (205)	3.5 (114)	1.6 (51)	0.9 (27)	0.4 (11)	3.0 (542)
1992	5.4 (155)	9.0 (259)	4.3 (135)	2.2 (71)	1.1 (35)	0.5 (13)	3.7 (671)
1994	6.9 (185)	12.1 (334)	6.5 (184)	2.6 (83)	1.7 (54)	0.4 (11)	4.8 (852)
1996	8.8 (229)	15.9 (428)	7.9 (207)	4.3 (134)	2.1 (66)	1.0 (31)	6.5 (1,120)
1998	10.0 (253)	16.2 (422)	8.0 (210)	3.6 (105)	2.4 (76)	1.1 (35)	6.5 (1,106)
1999	9.9 (250)	14.9 (382)	7.6 (199)	4.0 (112)	1.7 (55)	0.7 (22)	6.1 (1,031)
2000	10.1 (255)	16.6 (418)	7.6 (200)	4.7 (125)	2.3 (72)	0.8 (24)	6.6 (1,098)
2001	9.5 (237)	16.0 (396)	8.1 (200)	3.9 (102)	2.0 (63)	0.6 (19)	6.3 (1,028)
2002	9.2 (226)	14.8 (363)	9.6 (235)	4.5 (116)	2.2 (66)	0.9 (29)	6.5 (1,045)
2003	7.1 (173)	16.1 (395)	8.1 (195)	4.0 (103)	1.6 (45)	0.8 (25)	5.9 (944)
2004	6.5 (157)	13.2 (327)	8.1 (194)	4.9 (123)	3.1 (86)	X	5.8 (920)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Reproductive Health: Pregnancies and Rates and Rates, Canada, 1974-1993, catalogue no. 82-568-XPB; Statistics Canada, Health Statistics Division, Custom tables; Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 106-9013, 106-9024; Statistics Canada, Induced Abortion Statistics 2003 & 2004, catalogue no. 82-223-XIE.*

*Rates per 1,000 females of same age.

** The total number includes a small number of abortions where no age group was reported or estimated, as well as abortions for girls under 15.

X = data suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*.

Note: Includes induced abortions performed on N.B. residents in hospitals and clinics in N.B. and other provinces. Excludes abortions performed in the United States since data on province of residence was not reported before 2004 and as of 2004, no data is collected on Canadian women obtaining abortions in the U.S. There is also potential for undercounting of abortions obtained in other provinces since hospitals and clinics outside New Brunswick do not always report province of residence for non-residents.

Number of Induced Abortions

The number of abortions performed and abortion rates have risen since the 1970s in New Brunswick, but the rate remains significantly lower than the national rates. New Brunswick had the biggest drop in abortion rates of all Canadian provinces between 2002 and 2003, particularly among teenagers, whose rate fell from 9.2 to 7.1. In 2004, the N.B. rate was 5.8 per 1,000 females aged 15 to 44 years (3.1 in 1974), versus 14.6 for Canadian females (10.2 in 1974). The highest rates are among 20 to 24 year old females: 13.2 per 1,000 N.B. women of that age group versus 28.9 Canadian females in 2004.

Rates in other developed countries for 2003 range from 7 per 1,000 women aged 15 to 44 in Switzerland and 8 in Belgium and Germany, to 17 in England and Wales and 21 in the United States. These rates have changed little since 1996, the last year for which similar statistics were published (Gilda Sedgh et al., "Legal Abortion Worldwide: Incidence and Recent Trends", *International Family Planning Perspectives*, September 2007).

Hospital and clinic abortions: Less than half (46%) of abortions obtained by New Brunswick residents were performed in New Brunswick hospitals in 2004: 421 hospital abortions compared to 479 clinic abortions. Another 20 abortions were performed in hospitals outside New Brunswick (Health Statistics Division, Statistics Canada, Custom table. Note: Available statistics undercount the number of women who obtain an abortion outside their home province, as data on abortions performed on Canadians in the United States is not collected, and the province of residence is not systematically indicated on hospital and/or clinic reports from some provinces including Quebec, Ontario and B.C.).

The share of procedures performed in New Brunswick hospitals has been dropping in recent years. In 2005/06, 58% of all abortions in New Brunswick were provided by the Fredericton Morgentaler Clinic and 42% by N.B. hospitals, compared to 54% in N.B. hospitals and 46% by the Clinic in 2002/03 (N.B. Department of Health; Fredericton Morgentaler Clinic).

7. Female Youth and Adults as a Percentage of Addictions Services Clientele, N.B., 1993/94 – 2006/07

Adults:

Year/ Program	Detox Number females 20 yrs + / total 20 yrs +	Short-term residential Number females 20 yrs + / total 20 yrs +	Long-term residential Number females 20 yrs + / total 20 yrs +	Outpatient counselling Number females 20 yrs + / total 20 yrs +	Total – all programs Number females 20 yrs + / total 20 yrs +
1993/94	452 / 2,614 17%	56 / 344 16%	0 / 97 0%	514 / 2,030 25%	1,022 / 5,085 20%
1998/99	554 / 2,603 21%	90 / 348 26%	0 / 106 0%	736 / 2,437 30%	1,380 / 5,491 25%
2003/04	648 / 2,557 25%	44 / 177 25%	0 / 116 0%	925 / 2,754 34%	1,617 / 5,604 29%
2004/05	594 / 2,315 26%	56 / 195 29%	0 / 100 0%	904 / 2,697 34%	1,554 / 5,307 29%
2006/07	625 / 2,190 29%	58 / 171 34%	0 / 100 0%	973 / 2,745 35%	1,656 / 5,206 32%

Youth:

Year/ Program	Detox Number females 19 yrs & under/ total 19 yrs & under	Short-term residential Number females 19 yrs & under/ total 19 yrs & under	Long-term residential Number females 19 yrs & under/ total 19 yrs & under	Outpatient counselling Number females 19 yrs & under/ total 19 yrs & under	Total – all programs Number females 19 yrs & under/ total 19 yrs & under
1993/94	47 / 202 23%	1 / 6 17%	0 / 3 0%	150 / 533 28%	198 / 741 27%
1998/99	69 / 206 34%	2 / 5 40%	0 / 2 0%	349 / 1,033 34%	420 / 1,244 34%
2003/04	45 / 153 28%	1 / 2 50%	0 /1 0%	562 / 1,641 34%	606 / 1,797 34%
2004/05	41 / 138 30%	1 / 2 50%	0 / 0 0%	548 / 1,578 35%	590 / 1,718 34%
2006/07	47 / 127 37%	5 / 9 56%	0 / 0 0%	533 / 1,503 35%	585 / 1,639 36%

Source: *N.B. Department of Health, Regional Addictions Services System.*

Note: Individuals may appear under more than one region or more than one program within a fiscal year, therefore the program subtotals and overall totals for individual counts may be slightly inflated. Youth at the mixed gender Portage facility are not included in the long-term residential statistics presented in this table.

Female Youth and Adults as a Percentage of Addictions Services Clientele

The number of women aged 20 years and over receiving treatment in New Brunswick's addictions services programs has increased over the past decade, but men still form the majority of the addictions services clientele in the province. Women accounted for almost one-third (32%) of individuals aged 20 years and over treated in 2006/07, up from one in five a decade earlier. Most women are treated in outpatient counselling (35% of clientele in 2006/07, 25% in 1993/94), the program that has seen the most dramatic increase in female and overall participation. Women have no access to long-term residential treatment, provided at Lonewater Farm, a male-only facility in south-west New Brunswick.

About 26% of all females receiving treatment in N.B. were 19 years or under in 2006/07, up from 16% in 1993/94. Female youth are still outnumbered by male youth in addictions services programs: 36% of youth receiving treatment were female in 2006/07, up from 27% in 1993/94. Most of these female youth were in outpatient counselling while some were in detox programs. Another twenty-one female youth and forty-five male youth ranging in age from 14 to 22 years received treatment at the Portage residential facility at Cassidy Lake in 2006/07, down from thirty female youth and twenty-four male youth the previous year.

Average length of stay: In 2006/07, the average length of stay for women aged 20 years and over in detox was 6.2 days and 14.8 days in short-term residential treatment, compared to 6.1 days and 21 days for men. Average length of stays were slightly longer in 1993/94: 6.7 days for women and 6.4 days for men in detox, and 21.4 days for women and 23.9 days for men in short-term residential treatment programs. Men aged 20 years and over stayed on average 83.7 days at Lonewater Farm for long-term residential treatment in 2006/07, down from 120.7 days in 1993/94.

1. Population with Low Incomes*, N.B., 1980 – 2005

When New Brunswickers of all ages are considered, 10% of all females and 9% of all males lived with income below Statistics Canada low-income cutoffs (after-tax) in 2005. The overall rate has changed little in recent years, but is down from 14% of females and 11% of males in 1980.

Lone-parent women and their children are one group that remains particularly vulnerable to poverty: almost four in ten of New Brunswick's female lone-parent families (37%) were living below the poverty line in 2005, compared to 36% in 2004. The rate fluctuates somewhat, but has generally been falling over the past decade, from 61% in 1995 to 38% in 2000 in N.B. (Canada: 49% in 1995; 36% in 2000; 29% in 2005). Even families with wage earners experience poverty: 22% of female lone-parent families with one member out working for pay were living in poverty in New Brunswick in 2005, about the same as in Canada.

Poverty among women aged 65 and over has dropped significantly since 1980 in N.B. and in Canada. The poverty rate for senior women in N.B. was 4% in 2005, down from 19% in 1980 (Canadian senior women: 8% in 2005, 27% in 1980). This compares to 3% for senior men in the province in 2005, down from 10% in 1980. Senior women who live alone or with non-relatives are more likely to live in poverty at 8% (Canada: 20%). The New Brunswick data for unattached senior men is considered too unreliable to be published (Canada: 13%).

Year	Females - all ages	Males – all ages	Senior women (65+)	Senior men (65+)	Unattached senior women (65+)**	Unattached senior men (65+)**	Lone mothers***
1980	14.3%	10.8%	18.8%	10.1%	51.1%	42.1%	45.1%
1985	13.9%	10.1%	12.9%	4.4%	33.5%	17.9%	58.9%
1990	11.8%	9.3%	7.1%	3.9%	17.9%	24.3%	51.3%
1995	13.7%	11.8%	3.3%	1.4%	6.2%	(F)	61.4%
2000	9.4%	9%	5%	1.2% (E)	11.2%	(F)	38.4%
2003	9.6%	9.7%	3.3% (E)	2.5% (E)	4.8% (E)	7.8% (E)	44.9%
2004	8.8%	8.5%	2.9% (E)	2.3% (E)	6.2% (E)	(F)	35.7% (E)
2005	10.1%	9%	3.7% (E)	3.1% (E)	7.5% (E)	(F)	37% (E)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1980-2005, catalogue no. 13F0022-MIE, tables 202-0802, 202-0804.*

*1992 Base - After-tax low income cutoffs.
** Unattached individual: a person living either alone or with others to whom he or she is unrelated, such as roommates or a lodger.
*** Lone mothers: Female-headed lone parent families (includes at least 1 child under age 18; families where the parent is 65 years or older are excluded).

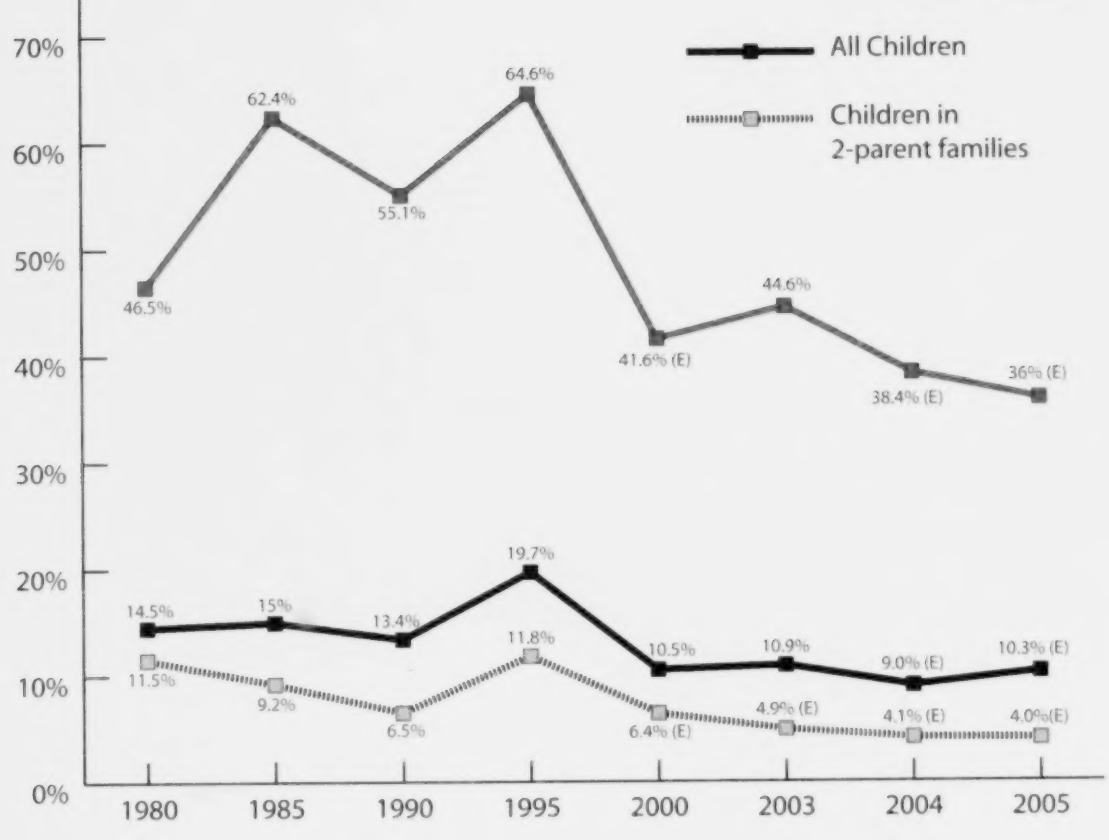
(E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: "use with caution"
(F) Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

2. Child Poverty Rate: Percentage of Children Living in Low Income Families*, N.B., 1980 - 2005

The proportion of New Brunswick children under the age of 18 living in poverty has generally decreased in recent years but remains high: in 2005, about 15,000 N.B. children, or 10%, lived in low-income families, down from 20% in 1995 (1990s peak year) and 23% in 1983 (1980s peak year), using after-tax low-income cut-offs.

Children living in female lone-parent families are most likely to be poor. In 2005, 36%, or about 10,000 of these children lived in poverty, down from 48% in 2001, 65% in 1995 and 47% in 1980.

The national child poverty rate is slightly higher than New Brunswick's rate in 2005: 11.7% for Canada versus 10.3% for N.B. The Canadian average is down from 14% in 2000, 19% in 1996 (peak year since 1980) and about the same as in 1980. The national rate for children in female lone-parent families in 2005 is slightly below the N.B. level: 33% nationally in 2005, down from 59% in 1985 and 50% in 1980.



Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1980-2005, catalogue no. 13F0022-MIE, table 202-0802.*

*1992 Base - After-tax low-income cutoffs; children under 18 years of age.
(E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: "use with caution"

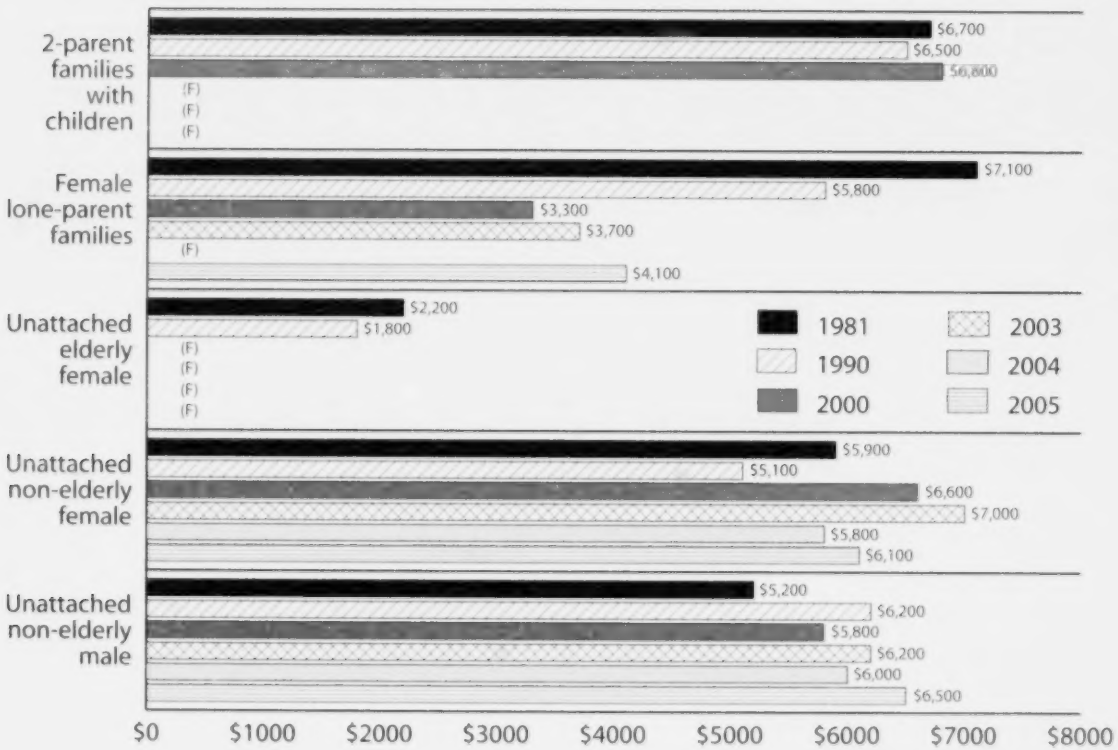
3. Average Low-Income Gap, N.B., 1980 - 2005*

How poor are the poor in New Brunswick? How much would be needed by those living in poverty to actually reach the poverty line, i.e. the Statistics Canada low-income cut-offs?

The average amount needed by female lone-parent families living with low incomes in N.B. to reach the poverty line has generally declined over the past 20 years. In 2005, female lone-parent families were on average $4,100 short of the poverty line. In 1981, the amount needed was significantly greater: $7,100 (in constant 2005 dollars). The Canadian average shortfall for female lone-parent families was $6,700 in 2005, down from $8,800 in 1981.

The average amount needed by two-parent families living with low incomes in N.B. has fluctuated over the past 20 years: in 2000, the latest year for which reliable data is available for N.B., these families fell $6,800 short of the poverty line, worse than the $6,700 they needed in 1981 (in constant dollars). On average for Canada, these families fell $9,100 short in 2005, more than the $8,800 lacking in 1981.

Women and men under age 65 who live alone or with non-relatives would need $6,100 and $6,500 respectively to reach the poverty line in 2005, an amount that has generally increased over time.



Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1980-2005, catalogue no. 13F0022-MIE table 202-0802.*

*Average amount needed to reach the poverty line (1992 base: after-tax low-income cutoffs) in 2005 constant dollars.

** Social assistance benefits calculation includes social assistance, additional benefits such as shelter and school subsidies, Canada Child Tax Benefit, N.B. Child Benefit and GST credit. Recipients may also receive health coverage and access to subsidized child care and housing.

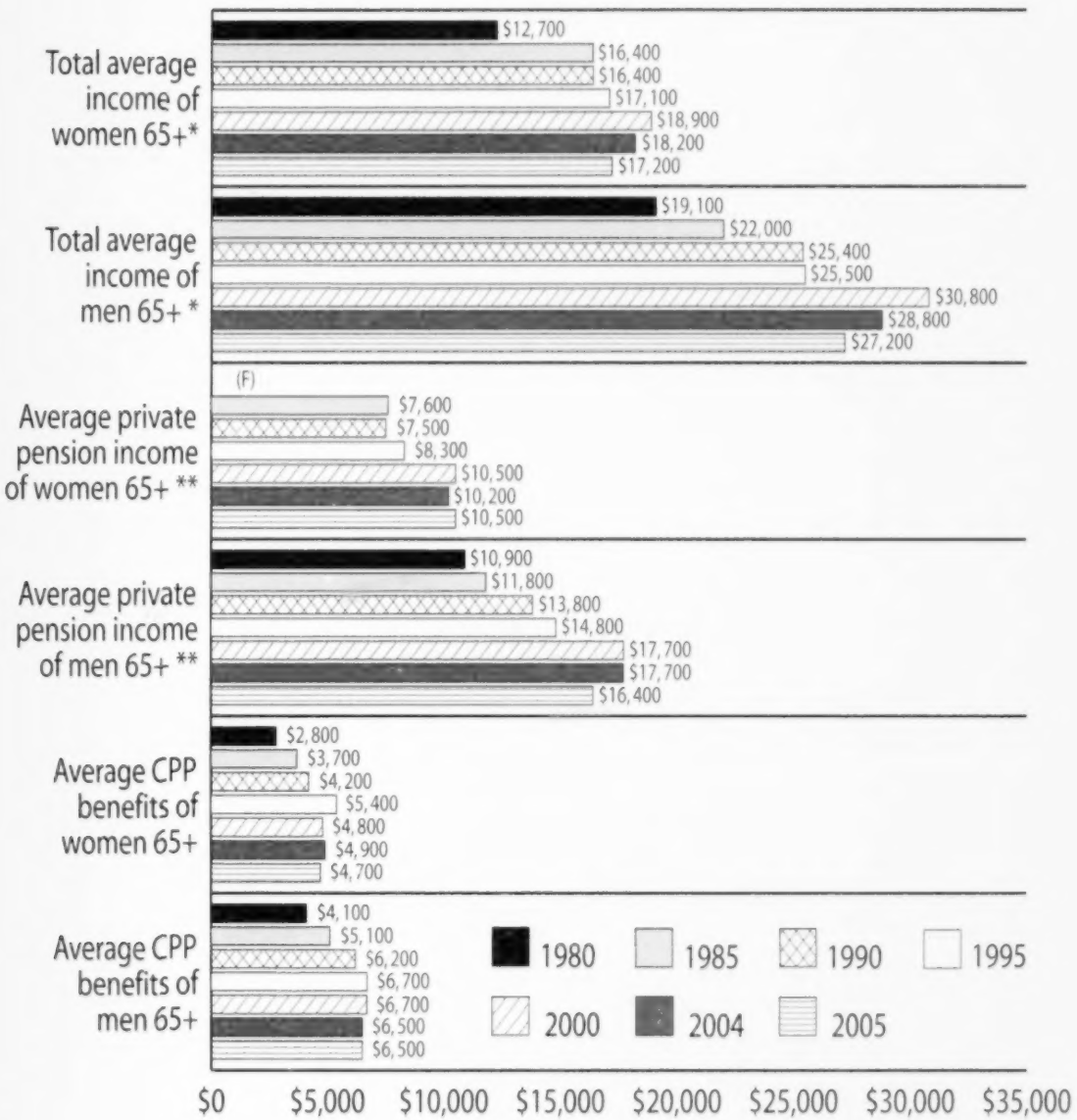
(F): Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

Average Low-Income Gap

No reliable data is available for the amounts needed in recent years by unattached senior women and men in the province to reach the poverty line. The Canadian average low-income gap for unattached senior women was $2,200 in 2005 and $2,900 for unattached senior males, down from $3,800 and $3,200 respectively in 1981.

Social Assistance Benefits: Social assistance benefits** in New Brunswick provided between 19% and 61% of Statistics Canada's before-tax low-income cut-offs for 2005 (1992 base) for the largest cities in the province. The amount given to a single employable person on social assistance in N.B. - $3,427 per year - falls $14,468 short of the low-income cut-off for those living in the largest cities in the province. Similarly, total benefits for a person with a disability - $7,995 per year - reached just 45% of the poverty line, a gap of $9,900. Total benefits for a lone parent with one child represented 61% of the low-income cut-offs, falling short by $8,620. A couple with two children has total benefits equivalent to 53% of the poverty line, or $15,684 less than what is needed. Welfare incomes are inadequate throughout Canada, but social assistance recipients fare better in some provinces than others. In Newfoundland and Labrador, the lone parent with one child had benefits totalling 73% of the poverty line in 2005, the couple with two children received 59%, the person with a disability had 54%, and the single employable, 46% (National Council of Welfare, Welfare Incomes 2005, Summer 2006, Revised October 2006).

4. Average Income and Income Gap, Senior Women and Men, N.B., 1980 - 2005



Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1980-2005, catalogue no. 13F0022-MIE, Table 202-0407.*

*Average before-tax income from all sources in 2005 constant dollars.

** Average annual before-tax income from retirement pensions from all private sources, mainly employer pension plans, in 2005 constant dollars

(F) Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

Average Income and Income Gap

Two trends are noted relating to senior women in New Brunswick: fewer senior women live in poverty, and senior men's income from all sources remains significantly higher than senior women's. Senior women had 63% of senior men's income in 2005 (including all income from all sources), up from 61% in 2000, an increase largely due to men's declining average income. In 1985, N.B. senior women's income was 75% of men's; in 1990, it was 65%; and in 1995, 67%.

The Canadian ratio of senior women's to senior men's income is slightly better than N.B.'s in 2005, at 65% ($21,700 versus $33,200).

Senior women are less likely than senior men to have pensions from employment and women receive lower benefits. Women's access to pensions has improved since 1981 when only 19% of N.B. senior women had private pension income and 32% received Canada Pension Plan benefits (men: 33% and 63%). In 2005, 41% of N.B. senior women had some private pension income, while 80% received CPP benefits (men: 65% and 98%). N.B. senior women who had private pension income in 2005 received on average 36% less than senior men, while their CPP benefits were 28% lower than those paid to senior men.

Registered Retirement Savings Plan Contributions: Fewer women in N.B. contribute to RRSPs and those who do, contribute less than men. In 2006, only 16% of the province's female taxfilers, compared to 21% of male taxfilers, invested in RRSPs, about the same since 1994. Women's median contribution was $1,740 in 2006, compared to $2,560 for men in N.B. Women's share of total contributions has increased from 29% in 1994 to 36% in 2006. Canadian patterns are similar, with more taxfiler participation (24% of Canadian females and 30% of Canadian males in 2006) and larger median contributions (Source: Statistics Canada, Small Area and Administrative Data Division, Financial Databanks, RRSP Contributors, catalogue no. 17C0006).

1. Percentage of women with children employed, by age of youngest child, New Brunswick, 1976 - 2006

The employment rate of women with young children has increased dramatically in the past 30 years. Women with young children at home were even more likely to be working for pay or profit in New Brunswick than N.B. women in general in 2006: 73% of women whose youngest child was under age 6 were employed, compared to 55% for the general female population in the province (and 66% for Canadian women with children less than 6 years). Even 68% of women with children under age 3 were in the employed workforce in 2006. When all women with the youngest child under age 16 are considered, fully three-quarters (75%) were employed in 2006, up from just a third (33%) in 1976.

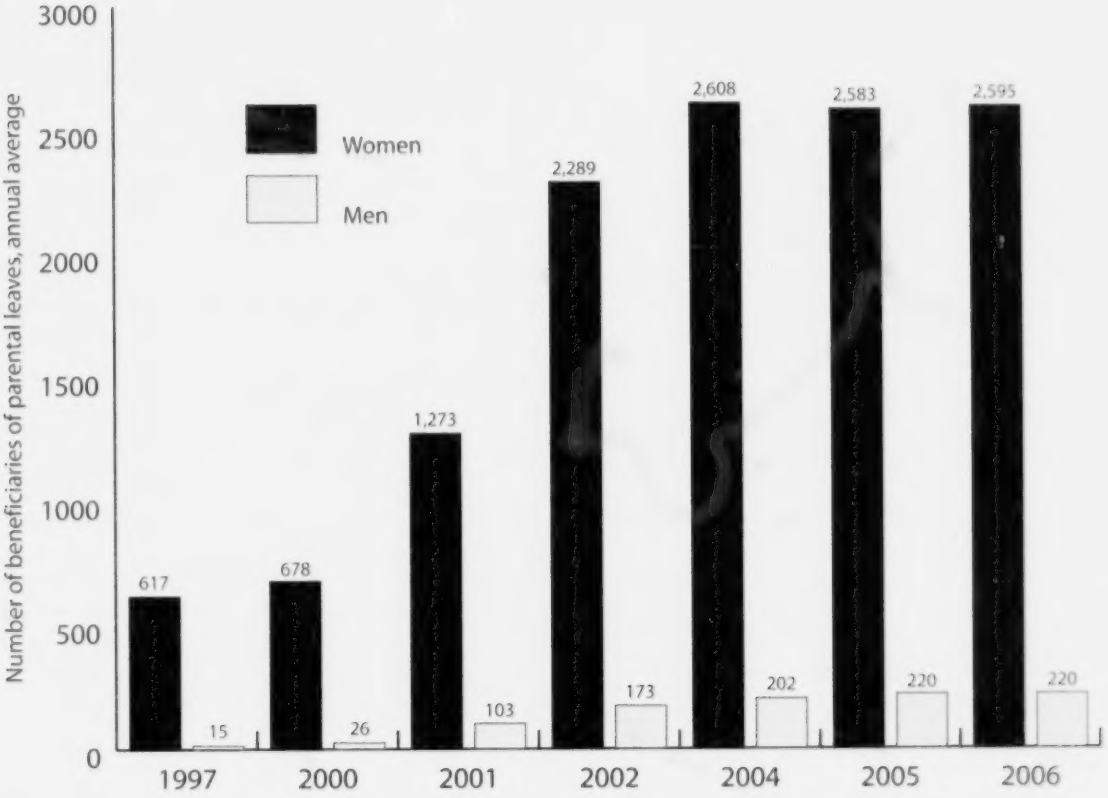
Most employed mothers were in full-time employment: 60% of mothers whose youngest child was under age 16, and 58% of those with children under 6, were working full-time, as were 42% of lone mothers whose youngest child was under 6 and 50% of lone mothers who had children under 16.

New Brunswick women are at least as likely as Canadian women to be in the paid labour force, except for N.B.'s lone mothers. The employment rate for N.B. lone mothers with children under 16 was 62% in 2006 (up from 51% in 2000 and 40% in 1976). Even most lone mothers with preschoolers (55%) were working for pay or profit in 2006. Meanwhile, 70% of Canadian lone mothers with children under 16 and 57% of those with children under 6 were employed in 2006.

Year	Youngest child under age 3 – all mothers	Youngest child under age 3 – lone mothers	Youngest child under age 6 – all mothers	Youngest child under age 6– lone mothers	Youngest child under age 16 – all mothers	Youngest child under age 16 – lone mothers
1976	24%	0%	27%	35%	33%	40%
1980	32%	0%	34%	28%	39%	35%
1990	51%	36%	52%	38%	56%	45%
2000	61%	32%	62%	39%	67%	51%
2001	59%	38%	62%	43%	68%	55%
2002	67%	35%	68%	45%	72%	61%
2003	64%	42%	66%	51%	70%	60%
2004	71%	41%	69%	46%	72%	59%
2005	65%	33%	69%	45%	73%	57%
2006	68%	46%	73%	55%	75%	62%

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review, 2006, Table CD204an.*

2. Beneficiaries of Parental, Maternity and Adoption Leaves*, by Sex, N.B., 1997 – 2006



Source: *1997-2002: Statistics Canada, Employment Insurance, custom tabulation; 2004 – 2006: Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 276-0001.*

* Before 2001, parental benefits for biological and adoptive parents were 10 weeks; since 2001, 35 weeks. Parental benefits can be shared between the mother and father. The 15-week maternity benefits can be combined with parental benefits. The self-employed and those working less than the minimum hours (600 since 2001; 700 prior to 2001) in the preceding year do not qualify for maternity, parental or adoption benefits.

Employment insurance parental leave benefits were extended to 35 weeks in 2001 in Canada, and the required insurable employment for the benefits was lowered from 700 to 600 hours. As a result, between 2000 and 2004, the number of New Brunswick women receiving parental benefits more than tripled and the number of male beneficiaries multiplied by almost eight.

Nationally about four times as many women and six times as many men were on parental benefits in 2004 as six years earlier: going from 30,100 to 117,234 women taking parental leave and from 1,600 to 9,353 men. The most spectacular growth in leave-takers took place between 2000 and 2002 both in New Brunswick and nationally; the pace has slowed considerably since then and the number of women parental leave beneficiaries in New Brunswick and Canada in 2006 is down from 2004 (Canada, 2006: 112,021 women).

Beneficiaries of Parental, Maternity and Adoption Leaves

The number of New Brunswick fathers who took parental leave jumped from just 26 in 2000 (4% of beneficiaries) to 220 in 2006 (8%), just slightly above the national proportion (7%) in 2006. Still, the vast majority of parental leave takers in N.B. and Canada-wide are women, 92% and 93% respectively in 2006, about the same proportion as the previous five years.

Since parental leave benefits are equivalent to 55% of average gross weekly earnings during the 26 weeks preceding the claim, the number of hours worked and the income of beneficiaries is relevant. Moreover, the self-employed are not eligible for coverage.

While Statistics Canada cannot provide the average insurable earnings and the average time off work for N.B. parental leave takers, we know that in 2002, 43% of N.B. female beneficiaries and 51% of N.B. male beneficiaries had worked the equivalent of full-time (1,820 or more hours) in the year preceding the parental leave, compared to the Canadian rate of 40% of female beneficiaries and 60% of male participants. (Statistics Canada, "New maternity and parental benefits", Perspectives on Labour and Income, March 2003.)

In 2002, about 6% of New Brunswick women who took parental leave and 5% of men had close to the minimum number of insurable hours, between 600 and 700 hours. 13% of women had between 700 and 1,049 hours (men: 12%). The remainder of beneficiaries, 38% of female and 32% of male, had between 1,050 and 1,819 insurable hours.

Maternity Leave: 1,299 women took maternity leave in N.B. in 2006, up from 1,279 in 2004 and 1,245 in 2002 (1,279 in 2001; 1,161 in 2000; and 1,088 in 1997).

Adoption Leave: 27 women and 1 man took adoption leave in N.B. in 2006, down from 35 women and 1 man in 2004, and 29 women and 2 men in 2002 (18 women and 2 men in 2001; 7 women and no men in 2000; and 7 women and 1 man in 1997).

3. Average Time Spent Daily on Unpaid Household Work, by Sex, N.B., 2005

Activity	Women, 15 yrs & over – participation rate	Women, 15 yrs & over – hours per day	Men, 15 yrs & over – participation rate	Men, 15 yrs & over – hours per day
Cooking/washing up	73%	0.9 hrs	44%	0.4 hrs
Housekeeping	61%	1.2 hrs	17%	0.3 hrs
Maintenance & Repair	3%	(F)	12% (E)	0.4 (E)
Shopping for goods & services	47%	1.0 hr	30%	0.5 hrs
Child care	21%	0.6 hrs	13%	0.2 hrs
Total – household work and related activities	91%	4.2 hrs	74%	2.5 hrs

Source: *Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 2005.*

(E) Statistics Canada warns figure to be used with caution.
(F) Statistics Canada considers too unreliable to publish.

The continued increase in the paid labour force participation of women with children has not dramatically changed the division of labour at home. A 2005 Statistics Canada time use survey showed that more women than men do household tasks and that women devote more time to unpaid work than their male counterparts. The patterns have changed little since a similar survey was conducted in 1998.

In 2005, N.B. women aged 15 years and over spent on average 4.2 hours per day on various household-related tasks, compared to 2.5 hours for men, the same daily time investment for women as in 1998, but down slightly for men (2.6 hours in 1998). Almost three-quarters of New Brunswick women (73%) did cooking and washing up, versus just 44% of men, 61% of women and just 17% of men took on housekeeping, while 21% of women versus 13% of men were involved in child care. Canadian trends are similar, with Canadian women spending 3.8 hours per day on unpaid household work and related activities in 2005 compared to 2.3 hours per day for men. The survey did not include information about time spent caring for elderly relatives, an increasing component of family responsibilities (Statistics Canada, General Social Survey 1998).

4. Children and Licensed Child Care Spaces, N.B., 1996 – 2007

There are regulated child care spaces for 14% of N.B. children aged 12 and under at the end of March 2007, up from 13% in 2005, 11% in 2003 and 7% in 1996. Only 718, or 5%, of the available licensed child care spaces are for infants and the other regulated spaces are divided about equally between preschool-aged children and school-aged children. Only about a third (32%) of preschool children and one in ten (10%) school age youngsters could be accommodated in regulated child care in 2007.

The situation is slightly better in Canada, where regulated child care spaces were available for 17% of children aged 12 and under in 2006, up from 8% in 1995. The province of Quebec stands out in recent years, reporting regulated spaces for 35% of children aged 0 to 12 years in 2006, up from 9% in 1995. *(Martha Friendly et al., Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada 2006, October 2007).*

The average monthly parent fee for full-time regulated care in N.B. in 2006/07 was $525 for infants ($25.22/day for 0-12 months; $24.91/day for 12-24 months), $453 for preschoolers ($21.56/day) and $244 ($11.63/day) for school-age children. *(Calculated using estimated average daily data provided by the N.B. Department of Family and Community Services, N.B. Child Care Coalition, Child Care in New Brunswick at a Crossroads, June 2007).* Families with net annual incomes of $22,000 or less are eligible for the maximum provincial government subsidy to cover child care costs.

Child Care Worker Salary: In New Brunswick's regulated centres, untrained child care workers earned on average $10.67 per hour and trained early childhood educators earned $13.68 per hour as of end March 2007. Comparable hourly wage data is not collected systematically by all the provinces and in some cases, latest available data dates back at least several years. In 2006, the average hourly wage for trained child care educators in Québec ranged from $13.82 to $19.67, depending on level of qualification and responsibilities. Child care administrators in Québec earned between $20.21 and $27.41 per hour. Manitoba's child care workers earned average salaries ranging from $9.82 to $15.32 in 2005/06, supervisors took home hourly salaries between $13.66 and $17.09, while directors' hourly wages were between $18.35 and $22.30.

New Brunswick's staff qualification requirements are among the lowest in Canada. In the province's regulated centres, either the child care director or one in four staff must have a one-year community college early childhood education certificate or equivalent. No early childhood training or experience is required of the remaining staff, who must simply clear a criminal record check and have CPR and First Aid certification. *(N.B. salary data provided by N.B. Department of Family and Community Services; Martha Friendly et al., Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada 2006, October 2007).*

	2007	2005	2003	1996
Number of licensed child care spaces (infant, preschool and school age)	14,170	12,968	11,898	8,342
Number of children aged 0 – 12 in N.B.	99,267	102,264	107,009	124,480
Proportion of children aged 0 – 12 who could be accommodated in regulated child care	14%	13%	11%	7%

Source: *N.B. Department of Family and Community Services; Statistics Canada, Postcensal Population estimates as of July 1, 1996, 2003 (updated postcensal estimates), 2005 (preliminary postcensal estimates), 2006 updated postcensal estimates.*

Not-for-profit versus for-profit child care: In New Brunswick, only 34% of centre-based spaces operated on a not-for-profit basis in 2007, down from 57% in 1992. This contrasts with the Canadian trend of a shift to not-for-profit spaces, 79% in 2006 versus 70% in 1992 (*N.B. Department of Family and Community Services; Martha Friendly et al., Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada 2006, October 2007*). Not-for-profit centres are managed by an elected board of directors with parent involvement; a for-profit service is managed by a person or corporation. Non-profits must reinvest any surplus in the organization.

5. Payment of Child and Other Support, N.B., 1999/2000 – 2006/07

	Child support – total amount due	Child support – total amount collected on current or past obligations	All orders *** - total amount due	All orders *** – total amount collected on current or past obligations
2006/07	$37,312,350	$30,600,903 82%	$43,672,922	$36,057,434 83%
2005/06	$36,680,086	$29,924,293 82%	$42,965,133	$35,133,408 82%
2004/05	$37,056,015	$28,518,391 77%	$43,234,450	$33,535,971 78%
2003/04	$35,735,971	$27,188,843 76%	$41,262,704	$31,699,612 77%
2002/03	$33,224,820	$25,045,888 75%	$38,300,061	$29,258,452 76%
2001/02	$31,372,090	$24,283,460 77%	$36,097,500	$28,342,820 79%
1999/2000	$27,353,080	$22,654,500 83%	$31,450,870	$26,199,540 83%

*** Includes child support, family support, special expense and spousal support.

Source: *N.B. Department of Justice, Court Services Division. The margin of error may be significant for the 2001/02 and 2002/03 data because the data used in 2001/02 was collected about 2 weeks before year-end and that in 2002/03 about 2 weeks after year-end. Data for the other years was collected at the official year-end.*

* "Conditions" refer to components of an order that specify the frequency, amount and purpose of the support order. A single support order may have child support, spousal support (or family support) and special expenses conditions.

** The Family Support Order Service caseload decreased in 2005/06 and 2004/05. The decrease is attributable, in part, to the closure of inactive cases (an order had suspended the arrears or ongoing obligation, the child was no longer eligible for support or there were no arrears and no further obligations) during a data cleanup project.

Payment of Child and Other Support, N.B.,

About 82% of all child support payments due through the New Brunswick Department of Justice family court services were collected in 2006/07. $37,312,350 was due and $30,600,903 was collected. The collection rate is the same as the previous year, but is up from 77% in 2004/05, though still lower than 83% recorded in 1999/2000.

The collection rate is about the same when all support conditions* are considered: 83% of the overall amount due was collected in 2006/07, about the same as the previous year and in 1999/2000, but an improvement on recent years.

The caseload of the Department's family support order service has increased by over 40% in ten years, rising from 9,771 in 1996/97 to 14,014** in 2006/07. The dollars collected have increased by 58% in that period.

Only about 43% of all cases are in full compliance, which means where all payments due in 2006/07 were paid, up from 37% the previous year and from 40% in 2003/04. When only cases involving children are considered (including spousal, child and family support and special expenses payments paid to a beneficiary who has the care of children), 43% were also in full compliance at the end of 2006/07, up from 37% the previous year and from 39% in 2003/04.

Nearly $9.5 million in support was due but not paid in N.B. in 2006/07 in cases involving children (including spousal, child and family support and special expenses payments where the beneficiary cares for children), more than the previous year but down from the over $10 million in unpaid support of earlier years. This includes over $5 million not collected in cases where no payment whatsoever was received in the year.

While statistics are no longer kept on the sex of the payor and the recipient, it is estimated that women are the recipients of support payments collected by the Department in about 95% of cases.

In cases where the beneficiary lives outside N.B. and the payor in N.B., (where N.B. is responsible for collecting), the rate of collection is 62% for child support payments and 60% for all support payments combined, down slightly from 65% and 64% the previous year, but up from 57% and 56% in 2004/05. In cases where the payor lives outside N.B. and the beneficiary in N.B., (where the other jurisdiction is responsible for collecting), the rate of collection is higher, 68% for child support payments and 67% for all support payments combined, up from 64% for both the previous year, and from 57% and 56% respectively in 2004/05.

In 2006/07, close to $4.5 million in support was collected for 3,066 beneficiaries who were social assistance recipients, a higher amount than in previous years and for fewer beneficiaries. The amounts collected do not benefit them directly but are paid to the government or deducted from their benefits.

1. Overview of Labour Force, 15 years and over, N.B., 2007

Total New Brunswick labour force
(total employed)
362,800

By sex	
Women	176,600 (48.7%)
Men	186,300 (51.3%)

	Employees	Self-employed
Women	161,100 (91.2%)	15,500 (8.8%)
Men	159,600 (85.7%)	26,700 (14.3%)

Of employees:

	Permanent	Temporary
Women	136,500 (84.7% of women employees)	24,600 (15.3%)
Men	131,300 (82.3%)	28,300 (17.7%)

Of the self-employed:

	Without paid employees	With paid employees
Women	10,900 (70.3% of self-employed women)	4,500 (29%)
Men	13,000 (48.7% of self-employed men)	13,600 (50.9%)

Of temporary employees:

	Seasonal	Term or contract	Casual
Women	5,400 (22% of female temp. employees)	9,600 (39%)	9,500 (38.6%)
Men	13,600 (48.1% of male temp. employees)	8,800 (31.1%)	5,900 (20.8%)

Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 282-0012 & 282-0080.*

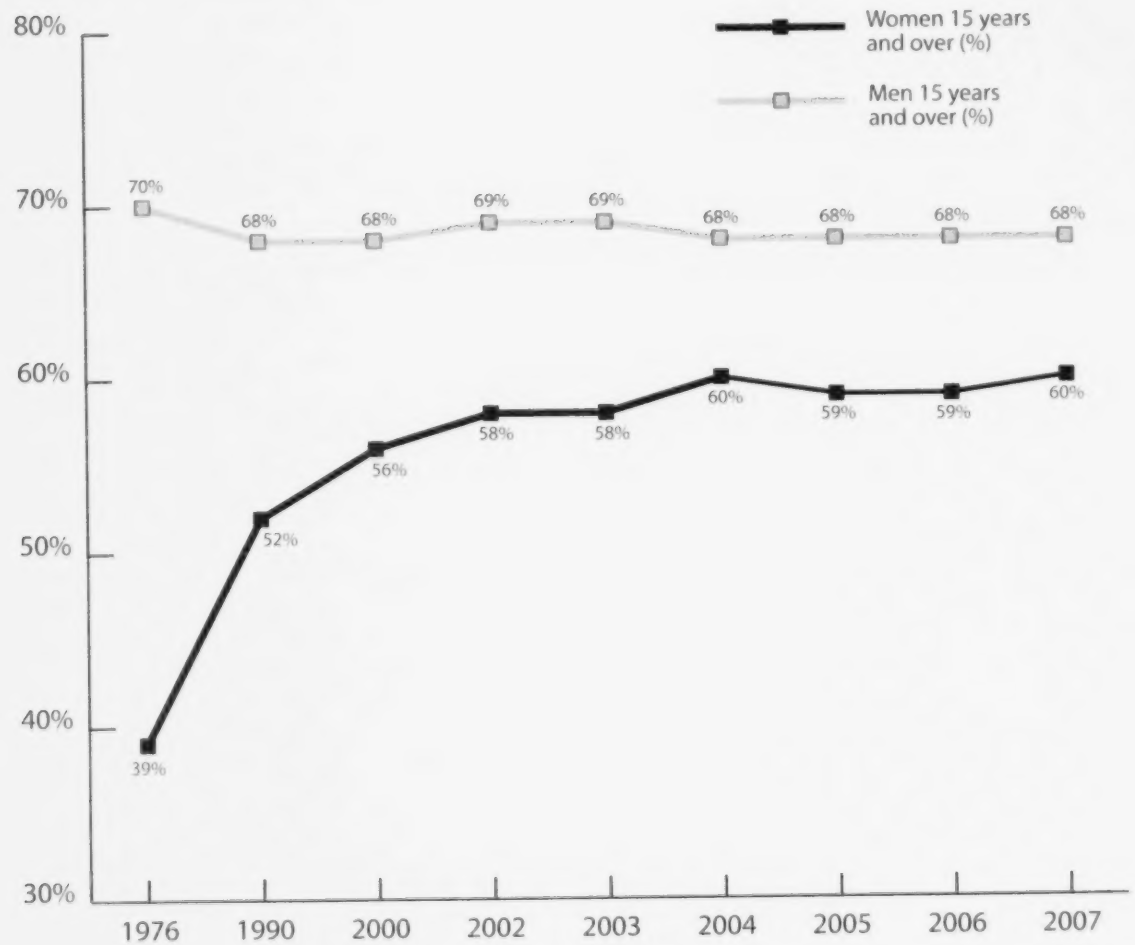
In 2007, New Brunswick's employed labour force was 49% women and 51% men, compared to 36% female and 64% male in 1976. Of the women working for pay or profit in 2007, 9% were self-employed and 91% were employees.

Most female employees were permanent (85%) and the remainder temporary. Of the N.B. women who had temporary employment, 39% had term or contract employment, another 39% were casual and 22% were seasonal workers.

2. Percentage of Women and Men in the Labour Force, N.B., 1976 – 2007

In 2007, 60% of New Brunswick women 15 years and over were in the paid labour force, compared to just 39% of women in 1976 (Canada, 2007: 63%; 1976: 46%). The percentage of men in the labour force has declined slightly, from 70% in 1976 to 68% in 2007, partly because they study longer and retire earlier (Canada: 1976, 78%; 2007, 73%). In recent years, the percentage of female and male youths in the labour force has been about equal; in 2007, 66% of women and 66% of men aged 15 to 24 were in the paid labour force, up from 48% and 63% respectively in 1976 (Canada: 1976, 58% females, 69% males; 2007, 67% females, 67% males).

Unemployment: Since the early 1980s, a slightly higher percentage of men are unemployed than women in N.B. In 2007, the unemployment rate of women 15 years and over was 6.2%, compared to 8.8% for men (Canada: 5.6% females, 6.4% males). Unemployment rates of women aged 15 to 24 years in N.B. are also lower: 9.7% of young women, 13.5% of young men (Canada: 10% females, 12.3% males aged 15 to 24 years).



Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0002.*

Percentage of Women and Men in the Labour Force

Part-time Work: The proportion of employed N.B. women who work part-time has changed little since the 1970s: 23% or almost 1 in 4 women worked part-time in 2007 (same in 1976). Only 9% of employed men currently work part-time (5% in 1976). In 2007, about 28% of women working part-time in N.B. did so because they could not find full-time work. Slightly over one in four (26%) said it was their preference to work part-time. Another 12% cited the care of children as their reason for working part-time, and 3%, other personal/family responsibilities. Going to school is the leading reason given by men for working part-time (42% compared to 25% of women) (*Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0014*).

Disabled Women: In 2001, 33% of N.B. women with disabilities aged 15 to 64 were employed, compared to 38% of men with disabilities, 65% of women without disabilities and 71% of men without disabilities. The unemployment rate for women with disabilities was 5%, compared to 7% for men with disabilities, 6% for women without disabilities and 13% for men without disabilities. (*Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2001, catalogue 89-587-XIE*)

3. Permanent and Temporary Workers*, by Sex, N.B., 1997 – 2007

Category employment/Year	1997	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total employees – female	124,500	142,900	149,400	150,200	154,300	154,600	157,000	161,100
Total employees - male	139,300	147,800	151,400	149,900	152,600	154,700	156,000	159,600
– Permanent - female	103,200	117,900	123,600	124,400	128,500	129,600	133,400	136,500
– Permanent – male	112,600	121,400	124,100	121,000	123,300	125,800	127,500	131,300
– Temporary - female	21,400	25,000	25,800	25,800	25,700	25,000	23,700	24,600
- seasonal	6,400	5,600	5,400	6,200	6,200	5,700	6,000	5,400
- term or contract	7,000	11,100	10,500	10,700	10,500	10,200	9,700	9,600
- casual	7,400	8,000	9,600	8,600	8,700	9,000	7,900	9,500
- other temporary	500	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
– Temporary - male	26,700	26,400	27,300	28,800	29,200	28,900	28,500	28,300
- seasonal	13,800	12,700	12,500	13,400	14,000	15,100	12,800	13,600
- term or contract	7,900	8,300	9,200	9,200	9,500	9,100	9,400	8,800
- casual	4,700	5,200	5,600	6,000	5,600	4,400	6,100	5,900
- other temporary	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x

Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0080.*

x Data suppressed to meet the confidenticlity requirements of the Statistics Act.

* Employees aged 15 years and over, all industries. Temporary covers employees only (part-time and full-time) but not self-employed.

Women are about as likely as men to be working in temporary versus permanent jobs in New Brunswick: close to 1 out of 5 female (15.3%) and male (17.7%) employees had a seasonal, term or contract job in 2007. The percentage of workers in temporary jobs, male and female, has declined slightly in recent years.
Among temporary workers, women predominate in the casual job category and men predominate in the seasonal job category. For women, there has been a decline in seasonal work and growth in term/contract jobs and casual jobs: term/contract and casual jobs accounted for 78% of temporary jobs for women in 2007, up from 67% in 1997. Just under half (48.1%) of men in temporary jobs were in seasonal work versus about one in five (22%) women (down from 52% for men and 30% for women in 1997).

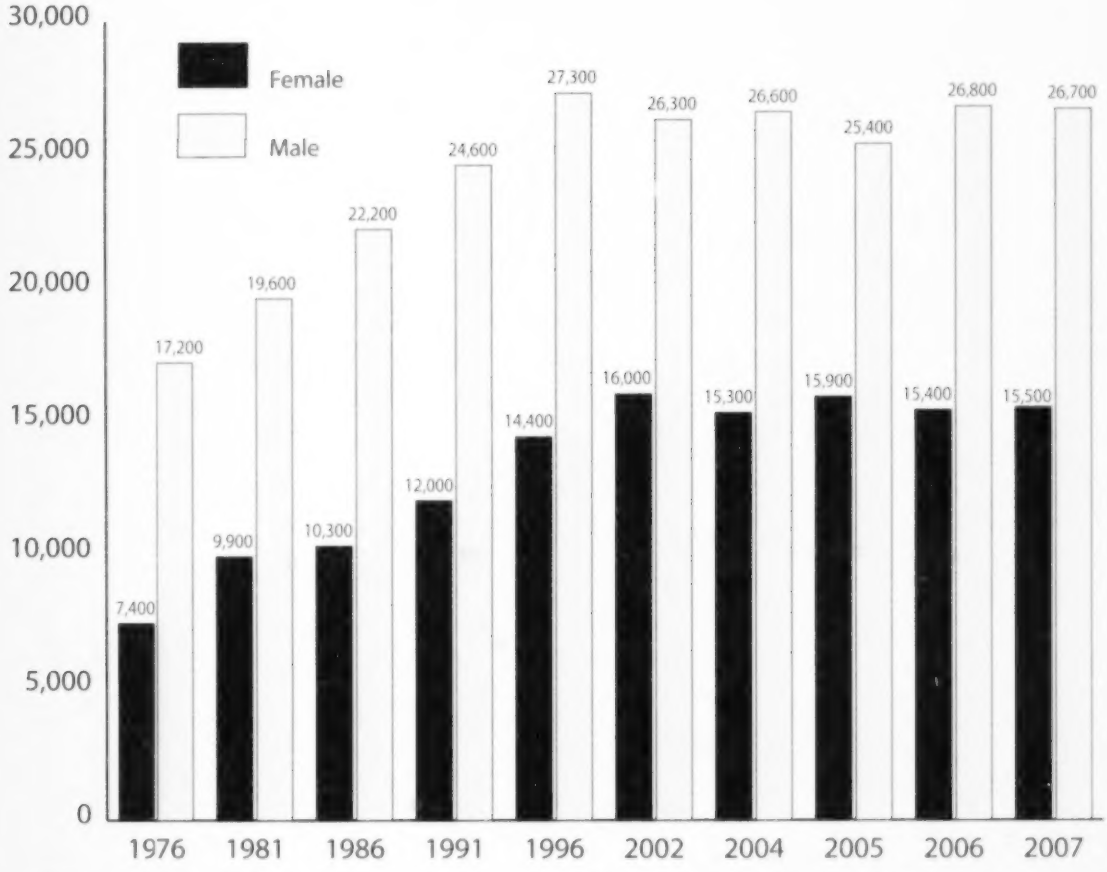
Multiple Job Holders: In 2007, 8,100 N.B. women held more than one job (5% of female employees), up from 3,100 women (3%) in 1987. The number of female multiple job holders has almost tripled from 1987 to 2007 and women multiple jobholders outnumber men since 1996. 57% of all New Brunswickers who held more than one job in 2007 were women, up from 39% in 1987. The growth in male multiple job holders has been much less dramatic: 6,100 (3.8% of male employees) in 2007, up from 4,800 (3.5%) in 1987 (*Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 282-0012 & 282-0031*).

4. Self-Employed Women and Men* in N.B., 1976 – 2007

The actual number of self-employed women has more than doubled in New Brunswick between 1976 and 2007, rising from 7,400 or 8.9% of all female paid employment in 1976 to 15,500 or 8.8% in 2007. However, men are still more likely to be self-employed. Self-employment accounted for 17,200 or 11.6% of all male paid employment in 1976, rising to 26,700 men or 14.3% in 2007.

Working conditions are different for self-employed women and men. In 2007, almost three-quarters (70%) of N.B.'s self-employed women worked alone, without any paid help, compared to just under half (49%) of their male counterparts.

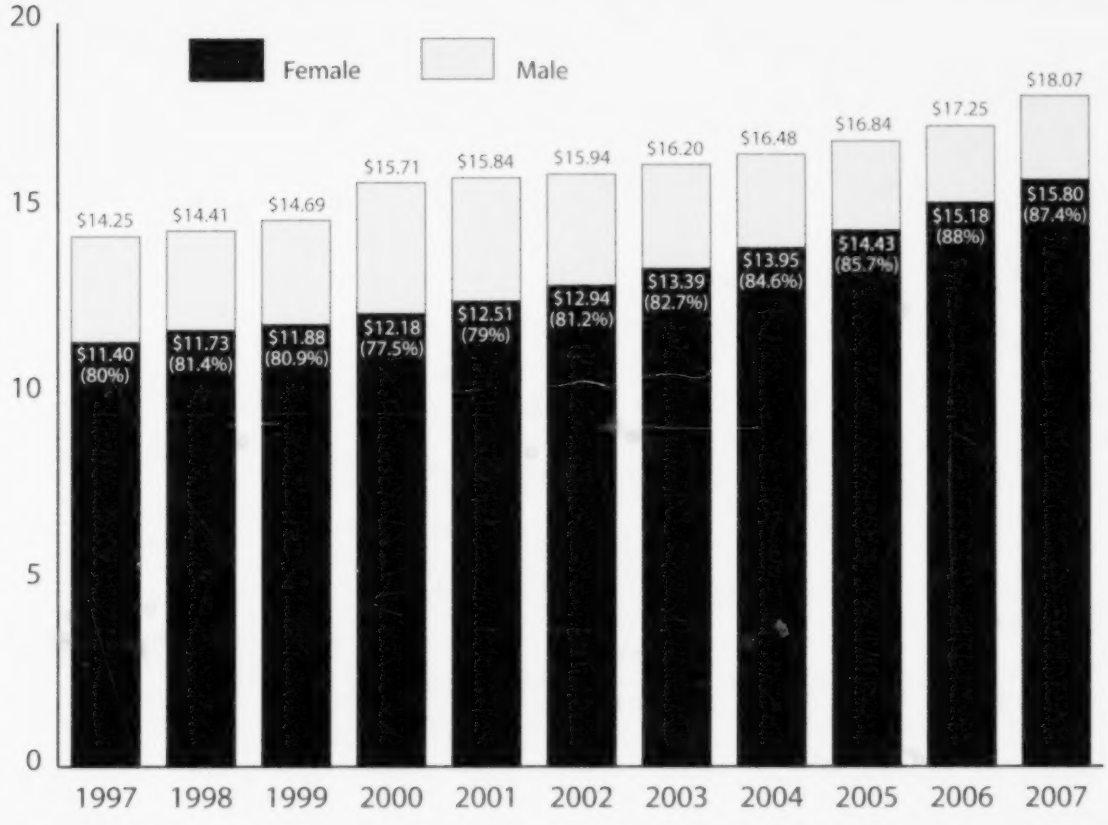
Women Business Owners: A survey of women business owners commissioned by the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency in 2003 revealed that most women-owned businesses are small, with few or no employees and about half of them (45% in N.B.) less than 10 years old. The vast majority (80%) of women-owned businesses in N.B. are in the services-producing sector. Many women are taking low or no salaries or draws from their businesses: 12% of N.B. women business owners took no salary or draw and 16% drew less than $10,000 (36% did not disclose any financial information). Many said their experience getting financial assistance was «poor» or «very poor»: 16% were poorly or very poorly served by banks/credit unions, 37% by other government programs and 31% by ACOA. Nearly one-third (30%) of the Atlantic Canadian women surveyed said they did not know where to go for business counselling, advisory and support services. (*A Portrait of Women Business Owners in Atlantic Canada in 2003, October 2003.*)



Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0012.*

* Total number of self-employed, aged 15 years and over, in all industries/sectors. Self-employed refers to working owners of a business, a farm or a professional practice and includes self-employed persons working on a freelance or contract basis.

5. Pay Gap: Average Hourly Wage of Women and Men, N.B., 1997-2007*



Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0072.*

*Average hourly female and male wage rates of all employees (part-time and full-time), aged 15 years & over; average hourly female wage rate as a % of average hourly male wage rate.

N.B. women earned on average 87.4% of what men did in 2007, a pay gap of 12.6% (women: $15.80 per hour; men: $18.07), when the average hourly wages for all New Brunswickers aged 15 years and over working full or part-time are compared. Canadian women earned on average 84% of what men earned in 2007 (Canada, 2007: $18.62 per hour for women and $22.17 for men).

Unionized Versus Non-unionized Earnings: The pay gap between unionized women and men is smaller than that between non-unionized workers: unionized women earned on average 99.5% of unionized men's earnings in N.B. in 2007 (93.4% in Canada in 2007). Unionized women earned $22.02 per hour and unionized men earned $22.13 per hour in N.B. (Canada: $22.71 and $24.32). The gap between non-unionized women and men is much wider: non-unionized women earned on average 81.1% of non-unionized men's average earnings in N.B. and 78.8% in Canada in 2007 ($13.36 per hour for non-unionized N.B. women versus $16.48 for non-unionized N.B. men; $16.71 for non-unionized Canadian women and $21.20 for non-unionized Canadian men) (Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0074).

Pay Gap: Average Hourly Wage of Women and Men

Youth Earnings: Young women have an average wage closer to young men's, but both groups have low wages. In 2007, N.B. females aged 15 to 24 who worked part-time or full-time earned 95% of what males of that age group earned: $9.54 per hour for women and $10.04 per hour for men. This compared to 93.9% in 1997; 96.7% in 2000; and 97.1% in 2003.

Women and Private Pension Plans: N.B. women are less likely than men to be covered by an employer-sponsored or union pension plan: in 2005, 37% of female paid workers and 42% of male paid workers had a private pension plan, down from 38% and 43% respectively the previous year. The proportion of salaried women in N.B. with a private pension plan has increased slightly over the past two decades, while it has decreased significantly for men: in 1975, 32% of N.B. female paid workers and 50% of N.B. male paid workers had such a pension. National trends are similar, resulting in almost the same coverage rates for Canadian female workers as for male workers in 2005: 39% of female workers (same as previous two years) and 38% of their male counterparts (down from 39% in the previous two years). In 1975, 35% of Canadian women workers and 53% of their male counterparts were covered by a private pension plan. (Statistics Canada, Pension Plan in Canada and Labour Force Survey)

6. Pay Gap: Average Annual Earnings of Women Working Full-Time As a Percentage of Men's Earnings, N.B., 1971 – 2005

Year	N.B.
1971	62%
1975	62%
1980	66%
1981	64%
1982	66%
1983	67%
1984	65%
1985	64%
1986	64%
1987	65%
1988	70%
1989	62%
1990	66%
1991	65%
1992	69%
1993	61%
1994	64%
1995	64%
1996	68%
1997	68%
1998	70%
1999	70%
2000	71%
2001	69%
2002	71%
2003	71%
2004	72%
2005	73%

Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1980-2005, catalogue no. 13F0022-MIE, table 202-0102; Statistics Canada, Earnings of Men and Women.*

There has been little change in the pay gap between women and men who are working full-time, full-year in recent years. In 2005, women working full-time all year in New Brunswick earned on average 73.2% of men's average earnings, a pay gap of 26.8%. The Canadian rate was slightly worse than New Brunswick's, the annual earnings of Canadian women working full-time were 70.5% of Canadian men's.

Average Female And Male Earnings: Average female earnings have risen slightly in N.B. since the 1990s, but male earnings have tended to stagnate and even decrease. Women working full-time all year in N.B. in 2005 earned on average $32,000, compared to $30,900 in 1998 and $31,300 in 2001 (in 2005 constant dollars). New Brunswick men working full-time all year in 2005 earned on average $43,700, down from $44,500 in 1998 and $45,200 in 2001. Average earnings for Canadian women in 2005 were $39,200 and $55,700 for Canadian men.

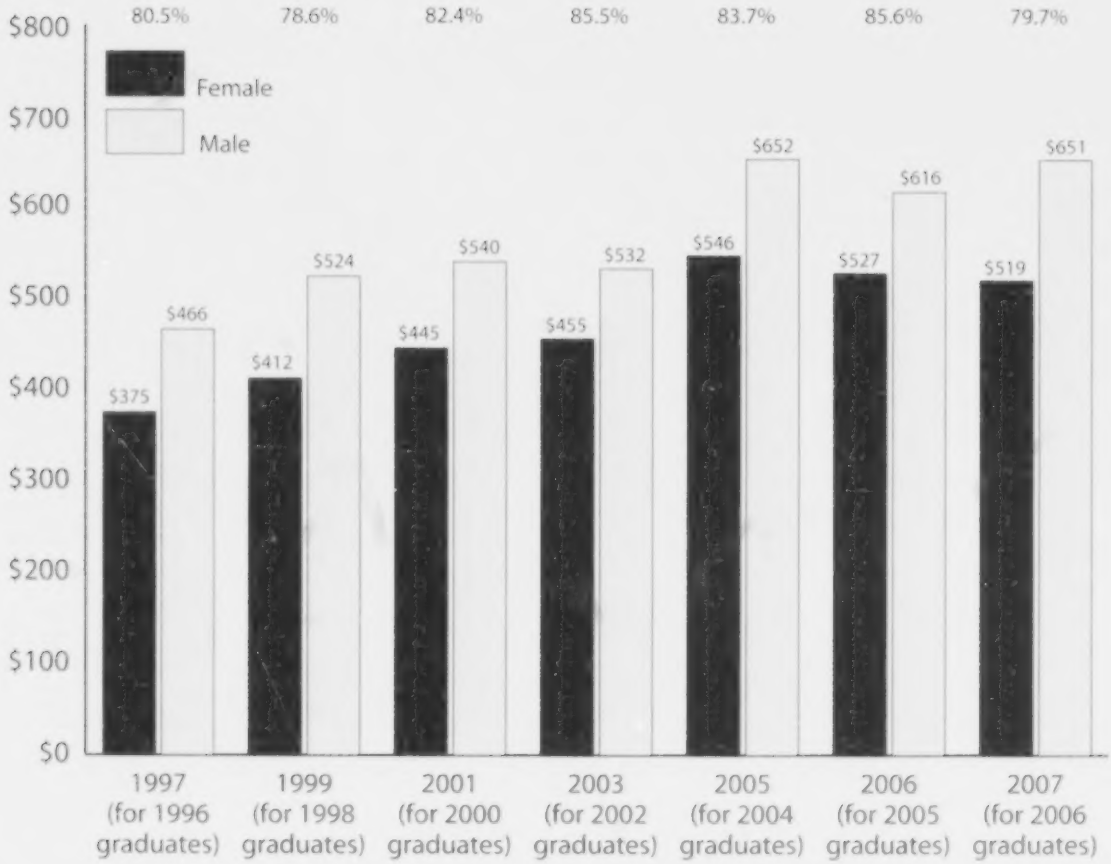
Aboriginal Women: Updated statistics on the labour force participation and average employment income of Aboriginal people living in N.B. will only be available in spring 2008; the electronic version of this Report Card will be updated then. In 2001, 57% of Aboriginal women were in the labour force in the province, the same proportion as for non-aboriginal women, although more Aboriginal women were unemployed. More Aboriginal women were working part time or part year, 66%, compared to 55% for non-Aboriginal women. The average earnings of Aboriginal women ($14,313 in 2000) were lower than other women and men: they earned 72% of what Aboriginal men earned (up from 68% in 1995), 75% what non-Aboriginal women earned and just 47% what non-Aboriginal men earned. In 2000, Aboriginal women who live on reserve in N.B. earned 88% of what Aboriginal men on reserve earned ($13,224 / $15,118). Aboriginal women who live off reserve earned 68% of what Aboriginal men off reserve earned ($14,785 / $21,775). Of the 8,300 women in N. B. who reported aboriginal identity in 2001, about 3,000 or 36% live on reserve, about the same proportions as for N.B. males reporting aboriginal identity. (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0011XCB01044 & 97F0019XCB01048.)

Note: The female-to-male earnings ratio for 1980-2005 is calculated using 2005 constant dollars.

7. Average Full-Time Weekly Earnings and Gender Pay Gap, Recent N.B. Community College Graduates, 1997 – 2007

In 2007, female Community College graduates of the previous year who were working full-time earned on average 20.3% less than male graduates in New Brunswick. A similar survey of 2005 graduates had found a pay gap of 14.4% in 2006. In 1997, female graduates of the previous year were earning 19.5% less than male graduates.

Female graduates of 2006 were mostly in the caring, service and clerical fields, where salaries tend to be lower. Male 2006 graduates worked mainly in occupations in trades and technology, which usually offer better wages. But even when they were doing similar jobs, male 2006 graduates often earned more than their female counterparts: male retail salespersons and sales clerks earned 29% more than female; male user support technicians earned 20.1% more than female; and male cooks earned 14.1% more than the women with whom they graduated. However, female data entry clerks earned 9% more than male; and female accounting and related clerks earned 10.4% more than their male counterparts. (*2007 Survey of 2006 N.B. Community College Graduates, a survey of Community College graduates of the year 2006, conducted one year after graduation, for the N.B. Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour*).

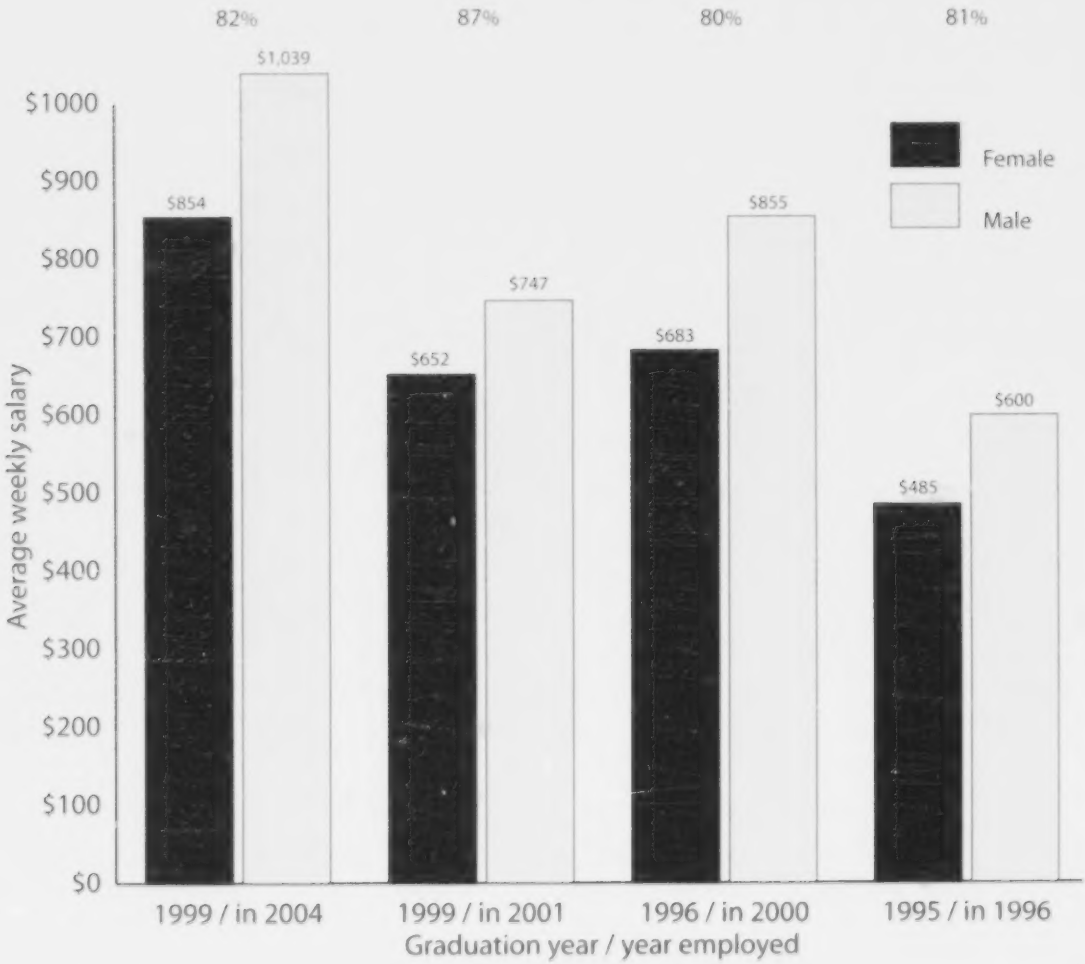


Source: *N.B. Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour, Surveys of Community College Graduates, 1997-2007.*

8. Pay Gap For Recent University Graduates, N.B., 1996 – 2004

Women who graduated in 1999 from a New Brunswick university and who had full-time employment in 2004 earned significantly less than their male counterparts. Female graduates earned on average just 82% of the earnings of the men who graduated with them.

When a similar study was done with those same female university graduates of the class of 1999 who were employed full-time two years after their graduation, they were earning on average 87% of what their male counterparts earned. A similar survey done in 2000 of 1996 graduates showed that, four years after graduation, women were only earning 80% of what male graduates were earning.



Source: *Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission Graduate Surveys.*

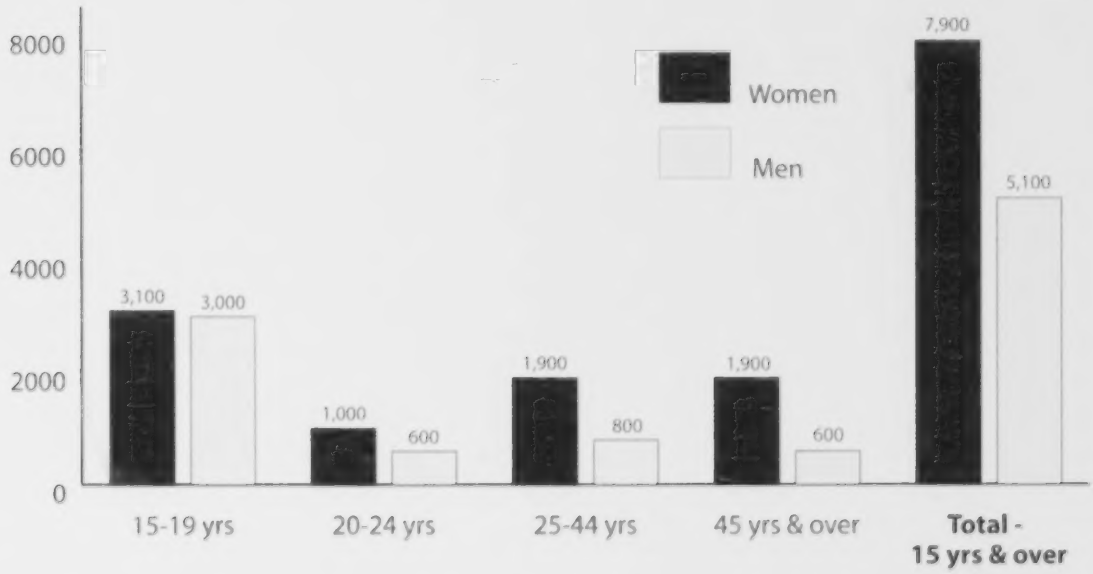
9. Minimum Wage Workers, N.B., 2006

Some 7,900 women or 5% of all female employees worked for minimum wage in New Brunswick in 2006, compared to 5,100 men or 3% of N.B.'s male employees, the same gender pattern as the Canadian average (2005, latest year available for Canada). Women represent 61% of all minimum wage workers in the province, down from 67% in 2000 (Canada, 2005: 61%). The number of minimum wage workers has decreased since 2000, when almost 12,000 women, or 8% of female employees, worked for minimum wage in N.B., compared to 4% of all male employees.

Most New Brunswick men who work for minimum wage are teenagers (59%), while the majority of female minimum wage earners (61%) are aged 20 years or over. Almost half (47%) of all N.B. women working for minimum wage and 35% of their male counterparts are in full-time employment. (Data for 2000: Caledon Institute of Social Policy, Minimum Wages in Canada: A Statistical Portrait with Policy Implications, January 2003; Canada, 2005: Statistics Canada, "Minimum wage", Perspectives on Labour and Income, October 2006).

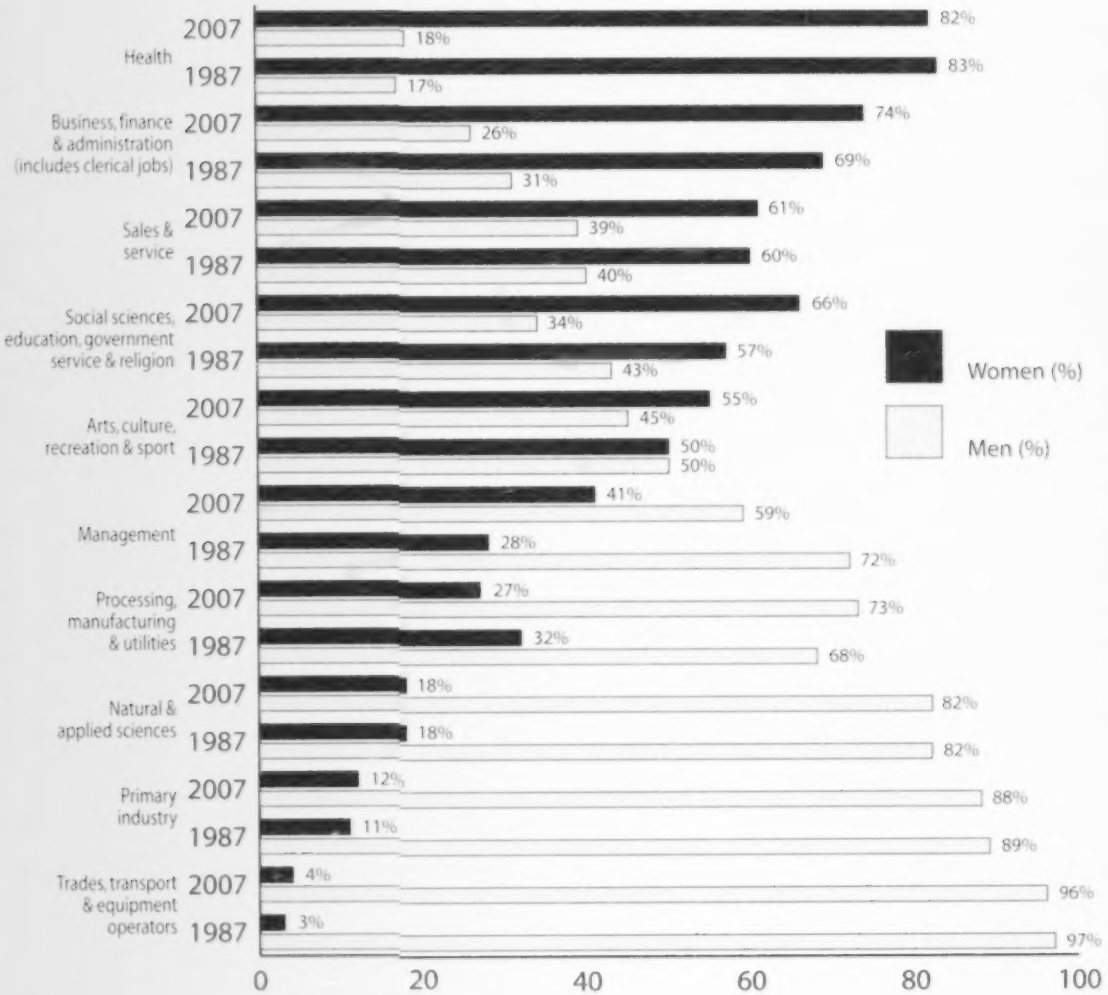
Minimum Wage, Average Hourly Wage And Poverty: In 2006, the minimum wage rate in N.B. was just 41% of the province's overall average hourly wage rate ($6.70 as of July 1, 2006 compared to $16.21), little changed from 39% in 2000. The minimum wage has increased since then, most recently to $7.25 per hour (July 1, 2007), but it is not automatically adjusted according to cost of living or average earnings increases. Working full time at minimum wage in N.B. does not guarantee an income above the poverty line: a lone parent with one child earning $15,080 in before-tax income from 40 hours per week, year-round minimum wage work at the latest 2007 rates would still be about $7,200 below the before-tax poverty line if they lived in New Brunswick's largest cities in 2005, and $2,700 short if they lived in a rural area (Statistics Canada's before-tax low income cut-offs for 2005, 1992 base).

Working Income Supplement: During the 2006/07 fiscal year, nearly six in ten (57.4%) lone-parent families with children under age 18 at home were eligible for N.B.'s Working Income Supplement (12,745 lone-parent families, down from 13,712 in 2004/05 and 13,886 in 2003/04, but up from 12,233 in 1998). Only 7.5% of two-parent families with children under age 18 at home were eligible (4,864 two-parent families, down from 6,026 in 2004/05, 7,236 in 2003/04, and 12,035 in 1998). This annual supplement of up to $250 is paid to families with children under 18 at home whose earnings the previous year were below $25,921 (Canada Customs and Revenue Agency; Statistics Canada, 2006 Census, catalogue no. 97-553-XCB2006022).



Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, program A090715, special data run.*

10. Distribution by Sex for Selected Occupation Groups*, N.B., 1987, 2007



Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 282-0010.*

*Part-time and full-time employees. Female or male workers as a percentage of the occupational group.

In 2007, as 20 years earlier, New Brunswick women were concentrated in a limited range of occupations compared to men. Women predominated in health, administrative-clerical and sales and service jobs. Women were only 4% of workers in trades, transport and equipment operators (up from 3% in 1987), 18% of workers in natural and applied sciences (same as in 1987) and 12% in primary industry (up from 11% in 1987), groups that include some of the better-paid jobs.

11. Women and Average Hourly Wages in Selected Occupations, N.B., 2007

Jobs traditionally held by women tend to pay low salaries. In 2007, childcare and home support workers, almost all women, earned on average $11.01 per hour in New Brunswick. Women in retail sales, where 70% of employees are women, earned $8.82 per hour; men in those occupations earned on average $11.46.

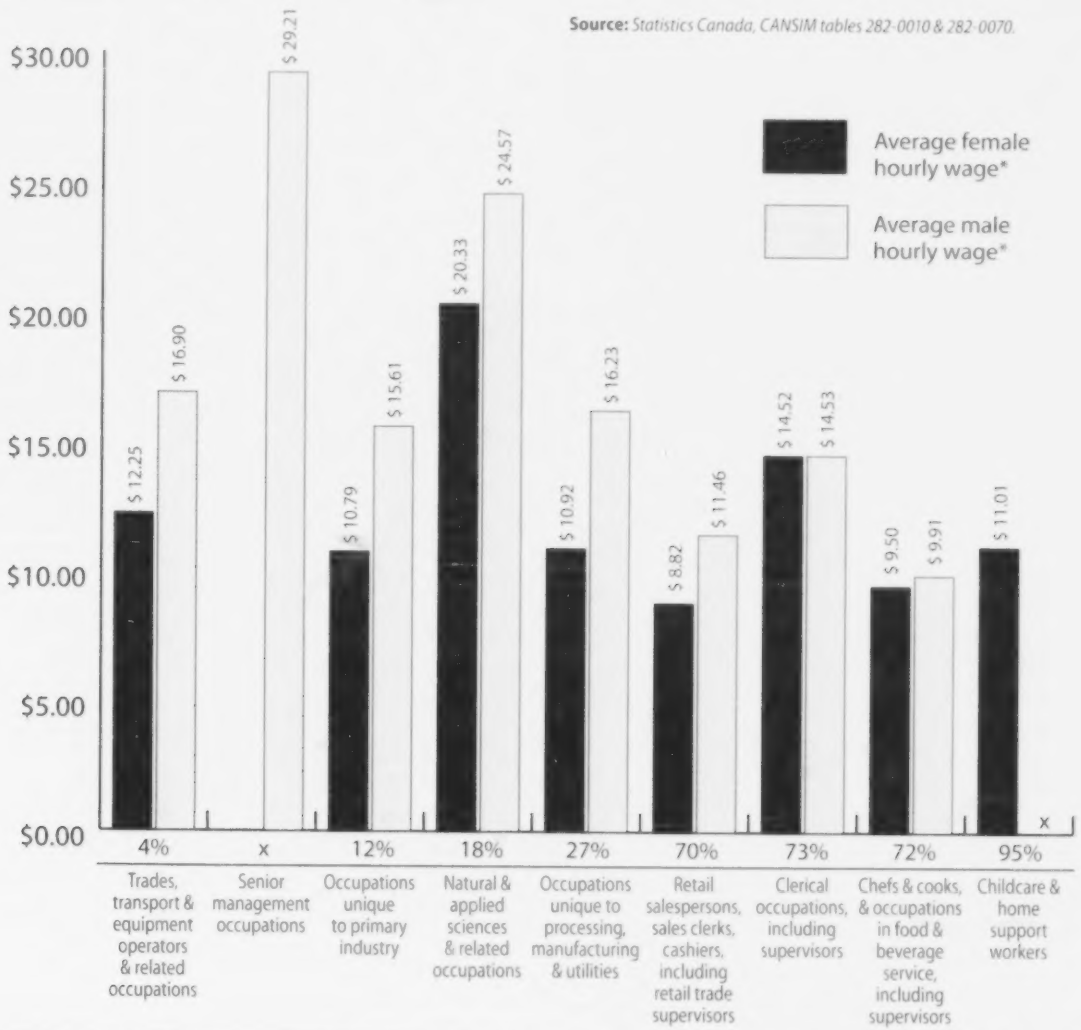
Full-Time, Annual Earnings For Selected Occupations: Women working full-time in managerial jobs in N.B. in 2005 earned on average 64% of what men earned annually ($37,200 compared to men's $58,100), compared to 65% in 2000 and 58% in 1990. The increase over the longer term is partly due to fluctuations in average male salaries. In sales and service occupations, full-time working women in N.B. earned just 53% of what men earned ($12,900 compared to men's $24,300), up from 44% in 1990 but down from 51% in 2000. In processing, manufacturing and utilities, full-time working women in N.B. earned just 40% of what men earned ($12,700 compared to men's $31,500), up from 1990 when the ratio was 33%.

The gap was also wide in Canada: in 2005, women in management jobs earned 69% of what men earned, 59% for the processing, manufacturing and utilities category and 53% for sales and service. (Based on 2005 constant dollars; Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1980-2005, catalogue no. 13F0022-MIE, table 202-0106).

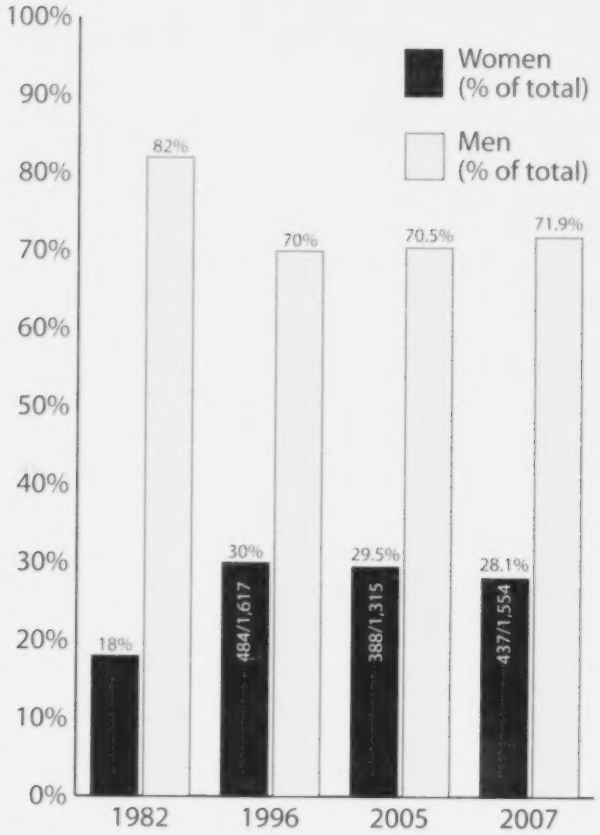
Data on the top ten best and lowest paid occupations by sex will only be available in spring 2008 and the electronic version of this Report Card will be updated then.

* Average hourly wage rate for part-time and full-time employees, 15 years and over.
x Data suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.

Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM tables 282-0010 & 282-0070.*



1. Representation of Women and Men on Provincial-Government-Appointed Boards and Commissions, N.B., 1982, 1996, 2005 and 2007



Source: *1982: Survey by Advisory Council on the Status of Women using government lists; 1996: N.B. Department of Finance; 2003-2007: N.B. Executive Council Office.*

Note: Some members appointed by ministerial authority are not included since Departments do not have to provide this information to the Executive Council Office database. Members on some boards and commissions are designated by legislation or are appointed from names provided by bodies other than the provincial government.

At the end of 2007, 28% of the 1,554 New Brunswick government-appointed members of boards and commissions were women, up from 18% in 1982, but down slightly from 1996 and recent years.

Some boards of interest to women have as low, or even lower, female representation than in 1996: the Apprenticeship and Occupational Certification Board has just 1 woman and 8 men (11% female; 14% female in 1996), Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Commission Board of Directors has 2 women and 8 men (20% female; 22% in 1996), and the Advisory Committee of the Political Process Financing Act has 1 woman and 7 men (13% female; 20% in 1996). The Board of Directors of the Regional Development Corporation has just 2 women and 9 men (18% female, compared to 12% female in 1996).

Other boards have shown significant improvement. Atlantic Provinces Special Education Authority Board of Directors went from 13% female in 1996 to 54% in 2007 (7/13). Female representation on the Judicial Council was 38% (3 women, 5 men) in late 2007, the same as in recent years, but up from 11% in 1996.

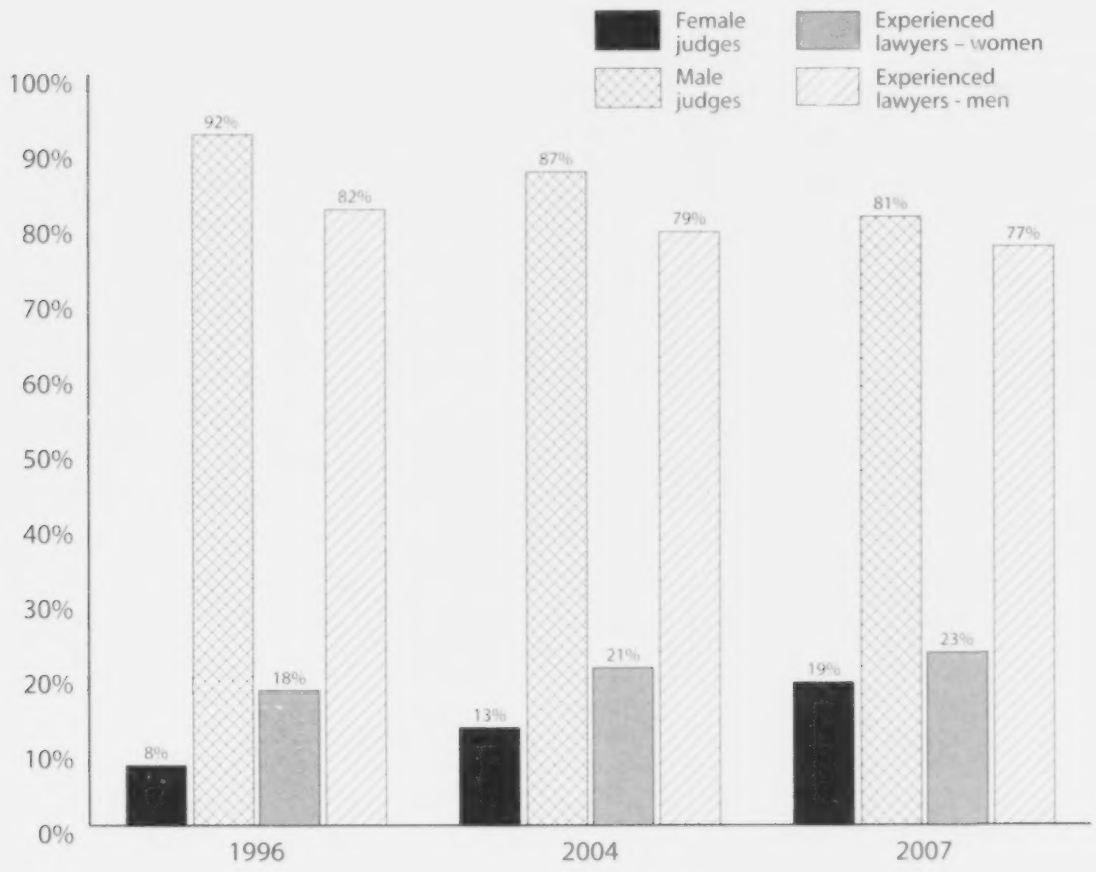
Women are 33% of all government-appointed members on the Regional Health Authorities, down from 38% in 2004. The percentage ranges from 15% for Region 2 Saint John, to 53% for Region 4 Edmundston.

2. Representation of Women and Men Among Provincially Appointed Judges and Among Lawyers with 10 Years Experience, N.B., 1996, 2004 and 2007

In late 2007, 19% (6 of 32) of provincially appointed judges in N.B. are women, up from 13% in 2004 and from 8% in 1996. The Canadian average for provincially appointed judges is 25% women (Canadian Bar Association database, December 2007).

Women are better represented among federally appointed judges in N.B.: in late 2007, 28% (11 of 39) are women, up from 12% in 1996. The Canadian average for federally appointed judges is 31% (Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs, at December 1, 2007).

The minimum criteria for appointment to the bench is 10 years or more experience in the practice of law. At the end of 2007, 23% of the lawyers who meet that criteria in New Brunswick are women (190 female and 638 male lawyers), up from 18% in 1996.



Source: *N.B. Department of Justice; Law Society of N.B.*

3. Representation of Women and Men Among Candidates and Elected Representatives, N.B., 1991 – 2007

Provincial Elections	Candidates			Elected MLAs		
	Total	Women	% women	Total	Women	% women
1991	224	52	23.2	58	10	17.2
1995	226	47	20.8	55	9	16.4
1999	196	46	23.5	55	10	18.2
2003	177	34	19.2	55	7	12.7
2006	162	33	20.3	55	7	12.7

Muncipal Elections	Candidates – councillor			Elected councillors		
	Total	Women	% women	Total	Women	% women
1992	934	177	19.0	588	116	19.7
1995	942	177	18.8	566	114	20.1
1998	788	167	21.2	505	118	23.4
2001	814	181	22.2	530	122	23.0
2004*	812	188	23.2	539	138	25.6

* Situation as of September 2007, including results of municipal by-elections since May 2004.

Municipal elections	Candidates– mayor			Elected mayors		
	Total	Women	% women	Total	Women	% women
1992	195	26	13.3	116	17	14.7
1995	184	25	13.6	108	14	13.0
1998	172	22	12.8	99	14	14.1
2001	173	32	18.5	102	12	11.8
2004*	177	22	12.4	104	12	11.5

*Situation as of September 2007, including results of municipal by-elections since May 2004.

Source: *Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of New Brunswick; N.B. Department of Local Government.*

Representation of Women and Men Among Candidates and Elected Representatives

13% of the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick are women at the end of 2007. That is 7 of 55 MLAs, down from 18% (10 of 55) in 1999, 16% in 1995 and 17% in 1991. No women were elected to the federal Parliament from the 10 New Brunswick ridings in 2006. Nationally, at the end of 2007, 21% (65) of all MPs are women.

Municipal Councils: Women's representation in municipal government remains low: as of September 2007, 26% of New Brunswick's municipal councillors are female, up from 20% in 1992. As of September 2007, 12% of mayors are women, down from 15% in 1992. The patterns are similar in Canada as a whole: women currently account for 14% of mayors and 24% of councillors (Federation of Canadian Municipalities, Male-Female Municipal Statistics, 2007).

Regional education and health bodies: Women are better represented on New Brunswick's fourteen elected District Education Councils, established in 2001: women were 44% of the DEC members elected in May 2004 (50 / 114 seats; 44 vacancies). As of April 2007, following ministerial appointments that filled most of the vacant seats, women's standing was slightly higher at 47% (70 / 150; 8 vacancies remaining) (Office of the Chief Electoral Officer; N.B. Department of Education). Women were 28% (15 of 53) of the N.B. Regional Health Authorities members elected in May 2004. As of April 2007, following ministerial appointments to fill vacant seats, 33% of the members were female (Office of the Chief Electoral Officer; N.B. Department of Health).

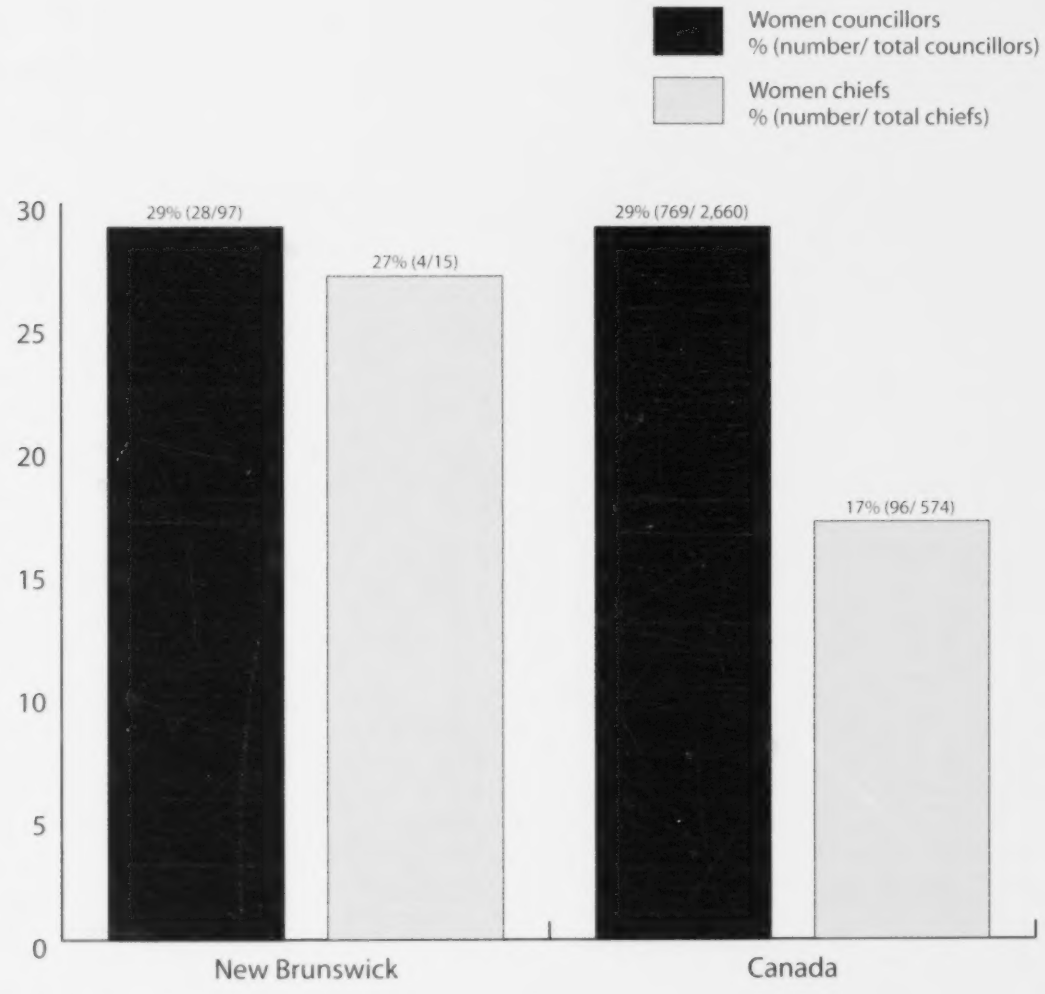
4. Representation of Women Among First Nations Chiefs and Councillors, New Brunswick and Canada, 2007

As of December 2007, women represent 29% of the councillors (28/97) and 27% of the chiefs (4/15) in the elected band governments of New Brunswick's 15 First Nations communities, up from 14% of councillors (11/77) and no female chiefs in 1990 (Band Council History Reports, Band Governance Management System, DIAND).

Canada-wide, the proportion of female band councillors is the same as in New Brunswick, but there are relatively fewer female chiefs than in New Brunswick.

In November 2007, Madawaska Maliseet First Nation elected the province's first all-female band government, returning its female Chief for a third term and electing two female councillors.

Before 1951, the federal Indian Act did not allow women to vote in band elections and to hold office on band councils. Status and non-status Aboriginal people who live off-reserve in New Brunswick have also elected a female chief to head up the New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council.



Source: *List of Chiefs and/or Councillors, Band Governance Management System, Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, at December 12, 2007.*

5. Representation of Women Among Full-Time University Professors by Field of Study, N.B., 1980/81 – 2004/05

Field / Year	1980/81	1990/91	2000/01	2003/04	2004/05
Education*	26% (36/141)	28% (39/138)	45% (47/104)	47% (50/106)	59% (60/102)
Fine & Applied Arts	24% (11/46)	26% (12/46)	24% (9/37)	33% (13/39)	38% (18/48)
Humanities & related	21% (41/192)	28% (57/207)	41% (84/204)	41% (86/211)	34% (72/213)
Social Sciences & related	14% (30/209)	21% (53/256)	30% (73/242)	33% (83/255)	36% (46/264)
Commerce & Administration	14% (10/70)	16% (15/91)	31% (31/100)	26% (27/104)	26% (30/114)
Agricultural & Biological Sciences	16% (11/69)	28% (20/72)	31% (22/71)	37% (30/82)	37% (30/81)
Health Professions & Occupations	100% (29/29)	100% (36/36)	92% (70/76)	97% (73/75)	92% (72/78)
Engineering & Applied Sciences	3% (3/115)	2% (3/134)	8% (11/140)	9% (13/144)	8% (12/144)
Mathematics & Physical - Sciences	8% (12/160)	9% (17/197)	14% (24/170)	14% (25/185)	10% (21/204)
Total – all fields	**18% (194/1,084)**	**21% (259/1,218)**	**33% (374/1,150)**	**34% (404/1,202)**	**33% (414/1,254)**

*includes Physical Education, Recreation & Leisure.

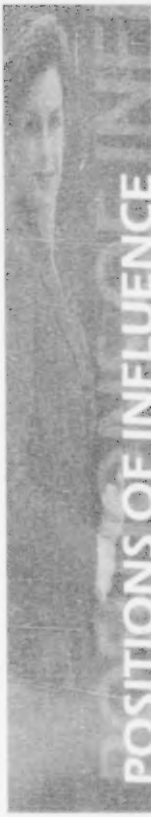
Source: *Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission database.*

Representation of Women Among Full-Time University Professors by Field of Study

In 2004/05, 33% of full-time professors in N.B. universities were women, about the same as in the previous five years, but up from 18% in 1980/81. The percentages range from 31% at St. Thomas University, to 40% at Mount Allison University in 2004/05. Full-time female professors teach mainly in fields such as health (92% female in 2004/05), education (59% female) and the social sciences (36% female). Only 8% of engineering and applied sciences professors and 10% of mathematics and physical sciences faculty were women in 2004/05, up from 3% and 8% respectively in 1980/81.

Public School System: In the N.B. public school system during 2005/06, 50% of Principals and 58% of Vice-Principals were women, up from 47% and 50% respectively in 2001/02 and from 28% and 38% respectively in 1995/96. Women remain over-represented among schoolteachers (76%), guidance counselors (66%) and psychologists, psychometrists and social workers (80%) (N.B. Department of Education, Education Outline 2006/07).

Community Colleges: In the fall of 2007, 42% of Community College faculty in N.B. were women, up slightly over recent years (41% in 2005, 39% in 2003). In certain program areas, there were few women instructors. Women are only about 5% of instructors in trades, technology and natural resource development courses. Women dominate in academic studies and language training (73% female) as well as in the health and social service courses (76% female) and account for 62% of clerical and business instructors. In Hospitality/ Tourism, women are 40% of instructors; in Information Technology, 28%. (Program area percentages calculated using data by course for all term and regular instructors, Fall 2007, from N.B. Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour, Human Resources Services).



1. Adult Offenders* in the Provincial Correctional System by Sentence, N.B. 2004/05

	Women Number (% of all adult women under supervision)	Men Number (% of all adult men under supervision)
Probation	307 (45%)	1,485 (30%)
Conditional Sentence**	109 (16%)	525 (11%)
Incarcerated	273 (40%)	2,960 (60%)
Total adult (women or men) offenders under supervision	**689 (100%)**	**4,970 (100%)**

*Offenders aged 18 years or older
**The conditional sentence option, available only since 1996, allows offenders to serve their time in the community.

Source: *N.B. Department of Public Safety, Community and Correctional Services.*

Women make up a relatively small proportion (12%) of convicted offenders in New Brunswick: there were 689 adult women versus 4,970 adult men in the provincial correctional system in 2004/05.

The number of adult women offenders under supervision in N.B. has grown slightly in recent years (632 in 2000/01; 684 in 2003/04 and 689 in 2004/05). More of them are spending time in jail.

Almost half of adult women offenders were on probation in 2004/05, and another 40% was incarcerated, up from 35% in 2000/01. 60% of adult male offenders were incarcerated in 2004/05.

Length of sentences and institutions: Nearly three-quarters of women on probation (71%), two-thirds of men on probation (66%) and more than three-quarters of all offenders on conditional sentence (77% of women; 86% of men) received sentences of one year or less in New Brunswick in 2004-2005. The vast majority of incarcerated women (85%) and men (85%) were serving sentences of 3 months or less. Three-quarters of the incarcerated women (206 of 273) were in the Saint John Regional Correctional Centre; the others served their time in the Bathurst or Moncton Detention Centres or the Madawaska Correctional Centre. Most incarcerated men served their time in either the Saint John Regional Correctional Centre (38%) or the Moncton Detention Centre (34%); another 19% were in the Madawaska Correctional Centre.

Common offences: Most adult women offenders under supervision in N.B. have committed non-violent crimes. Theft of $5,000 or less was the most common offence for women in 2004/05: this type of theft was the most serious offence for 22% of women on probation, 21% of women on conditional sentence and 18% of incarcerated women. Fraud was the second most common offence for women on conditional sentence (24%) and incarcerated women (10%). Common assault (level 1, the least serious form of assault, which includes pushing, slapping, punching and in-person threats), and fraud were the second and third most common offences for women on probation (14% and 15% respectively).

Among male offenders, for those on probation or on conditional sentence, the most frequent offence was common assault (19% of men on probation; 12% of men on conditional sentence). Among men serving jail time, the most common offence was the category "other provincial statute offences"; another 5% of those incarcerated were guilty of common assault. The second most common offence was theft of $5,000 or less for men on probation (11%), break and enter for men on conditional sentence (10%), and breach of probation (7%) for men serving jail time. Assault with a weapon causing bodily harm accounted for 7% of offences for men on conditional sentence, 7% of offences for men on probation and 3% of offences for incarcerated men.

2. Adult Women and Men Offenders in the Provincial Correctional System by Age, Education and Ethnicity, N.B., 2004/05

Male and female adult offenders are quite similar in age, education and ethnic background. Nearly half of adult women and men offenders in the provincial correctional system in 2004/05 were less than 30 years of age, and more than one-quarter were in their 30s.

Education: Most adult women (62%) and men (67%) offenders whose educational level is known have some high school. Another 12% of adult women offenders and 9% of adult male offenders have attended a college, community college or trade school, while 5% of females and 4% of males have some university. About one in five (22%) adult women offenders and adult male offenders (20%) have only a middle or elementary school level, while in the general New Brunswick population (20 to 39 age group), only 3% of women and 6% of men have less than Grade 9 (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0017XCB01001).

Aboriginal women and men: Aboriginal women and men are over-represented among adult offenders under supervision in N.B. There were 91 Aboriginal women in the provincial correctional system in 2004/05, or 13% of all adult women offenders, and 357 Aboriginal men or 7% of all adult men offenders. Aboriginal identity* women make up just 2.3% of the province's female population and Aboriginal identity men represent only 2.5% of the province's male population (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0011XCB1001). Aboriginal persons are especially over represented among offenders who are incarcerated: 14% of incarcerated women and 8% of incarcerated men were Aboriginal in 2004/05. Of offenders on probation, 14% of the women and 6% of the men were Aboriginal. Of offenders serving a conditional sentence, 11% of the women and 7% of the men were Aboriginal.

*Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group and those who report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or Band or First Nation membership.

Age	Probation - women*	Probation - men*	Conditional sentence - women*	Conditional sentence - men*	Incarceration - women*	Incarceration - men*	Total by age group - women	Total -by age group - men
18-29	140 (46%)	737 (50%)	43 (39%)	238 (45%)	111 (41%)	1,321 (45%)	294 (43%)	2,296 (46%)
30-39	92 (30%)	347 (23%)	35 (32%)	139 (26%)	70 (25%)	830 (28%)	197 (29%)	1,316 (26%)
40+	75 (24%)	401 (27%)	31 (28%)	148 (28%)	93 (34%)	809 (27%)	199 (29%)	1,358 (27%)
Total - 18 years & over	**307**	**1,485**	**109**	**525**	**273**	**2,960**	**689**	**4,970**

Source: *N.B. Department of Public Safety, Community and Correctional Services.*

*Number of women or men (% of sentence type for women or men)

3. Young Offenders in the Provincial Correctional System, 2004/05

About 1 in 5 young offenders (under age 18) in New Brunswick was female (17%; 135 of 806) in 2004/05. The introduction of the Youth Criminal Justice Act in 2003 brought an increased emphasis on the use of community-based and non-custodial alternatives for the rehabilitation and reintegration of young offenders. Over half of female (58%) and male (55%) youth in New Brunswick's correctional services were supervised on probation in 2004/05 (versus 48% and 58% respectively in 2003/04), while most of the others served their sentences in the community under close monitoring and support.

Age and ethnicity: About three-quarters of male and female youth in the provincial correctional system are aged 15, 16 or 17 (74% of females; 75% of males). Aboriginal youth are over-represented among young offenders in New Brunswick: 6% of female young offenders (8 of 135) and 4% of male young offenders 28 of 671) were of Aboriginal origin in 2004/05. Aboriginal identity* female youth aged 10 to 19 years make up just 3% of the province's total female population of that age group and Aboriginal identity male youth also represent only 3% of the province's total male population of that age group (Statistics Canada, 2001 Census of Canada, catalogue 97F0011XCB1001).

Length of sentences: Most female (59%) and male youth (66%) on probation, all female youth and almost all male youth on deferred custody and supervision received sentences of one year or less in 2004/05. Most young offenders on custody and supervision (70% of females; 66% of males) were serving sentences of 3 months or less in 2004/05.

Common offences: Common assault (level 1, the least serious form of assault, which includes pushing, slapping, punching and face-to-face threats) was among the most common offences for female youth on probation (32% of most serious offences), and on deferred custody and supervision orders (35%). Breaches to a Youth Criminal Justice Act sentence was the most common offence for female youth on custody and supervision orders (26%), while break and enter was at the top of the list for female youth in open custody (47%). Break and enter was the most common offence for males on most types of sentences, 24% of the most serious offences for male youth on probation, 21% of those on custody and supervision orders, and 21% of those in open custody.

*Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group and those who report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or Band or First Nation membership.

** Deferred Custody and Supervision: a sentencing option for young people found guilty of an offence that is not a serious violent offence. The young person serves the sentence in the community on conditions, for a specified period that is less than 6 months. If he/she violates the Court order conditions, the youth justice court judge may order that the young person be placed in custody and the remainder of the sentence be served as a custody and supervision order.

*** Custody and Community Supervision: The first two-thirds of the sentence is served in custody, in the N.B. Youth Centre in Miramichi, the final third is served in the community under supervision. The maximum length of this sentence is 2 years, 3 years for those offences for which an adult could receive life imprisonment.

**** Open custody: a sentencing option allowing the judge to order that a young offender go to a community residential centre, a group home, a child care institution or forest or wilderness camp or other similar facility to live for a period of time.

	Probation Number (% of female or male young offenders)	**Deferred custody & supervision**** Number (% of female or male young offenders)	**Custody & community supervision***** Number (% of female or male young offenders)	**Open custody****** Number (% of female or male young offenders)	**Total**
Females	78 (58%)	17 (13%)	23 (17%)	17 (13%)	135 (100%)
Males	371 (55%)	90 (13%)	97 (14%)	113 (17%)	671 (100%)

Source: *N.B. Department of Public Safety, Community and Correctional Services.*

1. Woman Abuse Incidents Reported to Nine Municipal Police Forces, N.B., 2005

Police force	No. of alleged woman abuse incidents reported to police	Founded incidents of woman abuse	No. of charges recommended by the police	No. of incidents cleared by charge	No. of incidents cleared by peace bond	No. of incidents cleared otherwise*	No. of incidents outstanding
Beresford/ Nigadoo/ Petit-Rocher/ Pointe Verte (BNPP) Regional	8	8	9	6	1	--	1
Bathurst	19	19	17	17	2	--	--
Edmundston	8	8	7	7	1	--	---
Fredericton	55	54	44	38	2	10	4
Grand Falls	11	11	6	6	4	--	1
Miramichi	46	46	42	32	3	2	9
Rothesay	8	8	4	4	4	--	--
Saint John	179	175	78	61	10	--	104
Woodstock	12	12	11	11	1	--	--
TOTAL	**346**	**341**	**218**	**182**	**28**	**12**	**119**

Source: *Municipal Police Force data (2005) received by the N.B. Department of Public Safety.*

*Reasons for clearance otherwise include use of departmental discretion and diversionary program Alternative Measures.

From the early 1990s until 2004, New Brunswick government departments compiled information on reported woman abuse incidents, police response and court outcomes in an annual publication, New Brunswick Family Violence Criminal Justice Statistical Report. The New Brunswick government has discontinued publication of this report. In addition, because the RCMP, which handles policing in most areas of the province, are undergoing data system changes, their data is not available for 2005. Police data for 2005 is only available for cities and regions still policed by a municipal force other than the RCMP.

In 2005, 346 incidents of woman abuse were reported to the nine municipal police forces in the province that serve areas not covered by the RCMP, up from 326 the previous year but down from 389 reported incidents in 1999. Woman abuse is defined as incidents where women in intimate relationships were reported to be victims of criminal offences. In all but 5 of the reported cases from 2005, the police determined that there was evidence that woman abuse had occurred. The vast majority of the incidents involved physical assaults (290), while others featured criminal harassment or stalking (15), threats (32), sexual assault (2), forcible confinement (2), breach of peace bond (2) and harassing phone calls (1). Charges were laid in just over half (53%) of the founded incidents in 2005, others were cleared by peace bond and a considerable number of cases remained outstanding at year's end. In 2004, when data for all New Brunswick police forces was available, 879 woman abuse incidents had been reported to the police, up from 772 the previous year.

Woman Abuse Incidents Reported

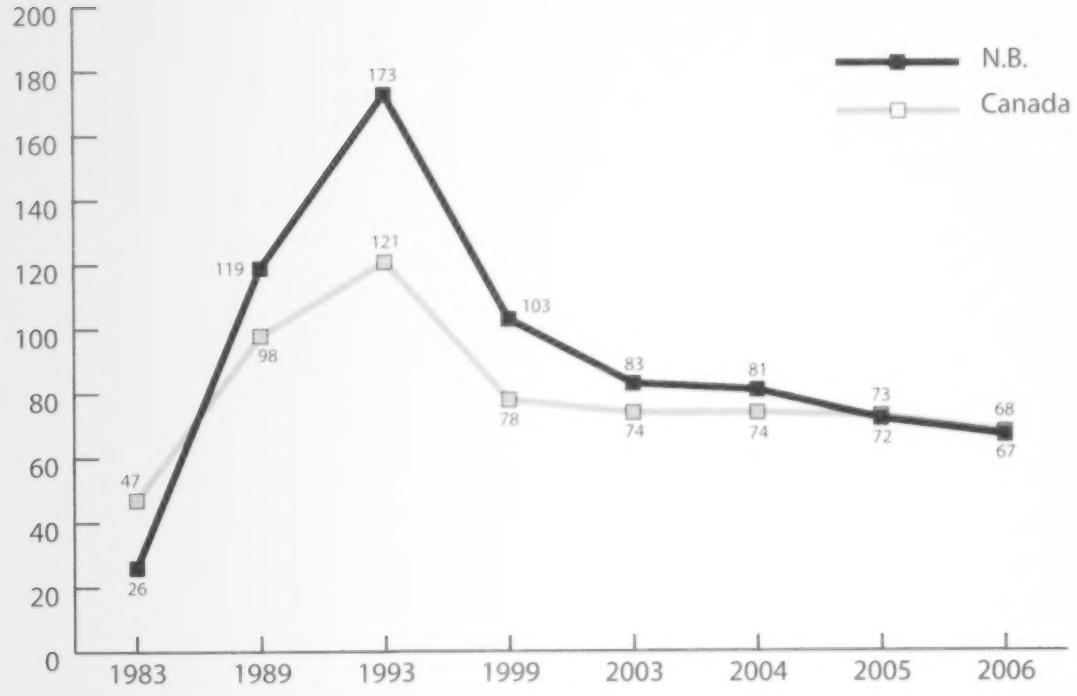
Transition House Residents*: The number of women using transition housing in N.B. reached 1,447 in 2005/06. They brought 757 children with them (2001/02: 1,224 women and 907 children; 1999/2000: 1,038 women and 840 children; 1992/93: 1,117 women and 1,118 children). There are currently a total of 23 residential facilities that take in battered women in the province, including the 13 transition houses; there were a total of 12 residential facilities in 1992/1993. (Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Transition Home Survey, cited in Federal-Provincial-Territorial Ministers Responsible for the Status of Women, Assessing Violence Against Women: A Statistical Profile, 2002; Juristat, vol. 23, no. 4, June 2003; vol. 25, no. 3, June 2005; vol. 27, no. 4, June 2007)

A profile of New Brunswick's transition house residents in 2005/06 reveals that two out of three women were 40 years old or younger, while half of the children accompanying them were under 6 years of age. More than half of the women (61%) were on income assistance or had no income at all. Almost half of the women (46%) had experienced abuse as a child, while almost four out of ten women (39%) had witnessed abuse as a child. Four of ten women (40%) had experienced abuse in an intimate relationship as adults. (N.B. Department of Family and Community Services).

*The numbers are for total admissions during the year, including persons admitted more than once in transition homes, second stage housing facilities, emergency shelters and other residential agencies serving women victims of family violence.

Spousal Homicides: Since 1974, close to 90 New Brunswick women, plus a few related victims (children, mother or friend) have been killed by the women's current or ex-partner. At least 13 of these cases were homicide-suicides. (Compiled from media reports and special runs by the Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Statistics Canada). In a study of 28 deaths occurring between the mid-1980s and 2005, researchers found that a firearm was used to kill 13 of the victims. (D. Doherty, "Domestic Homicide in New Brunswick: An Overview of Some Contributing Factors", Atlantis, 30, 3, 2006). New Brunswick's spousal homicide-suicide rate for the period 1971 to 2003 was higher than the Canadian average, at 3.7 per million females in a marital relationship, compared to 3.1 nationally. (Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 2005).

2. Sexual Assault Incidents Reported to Police per 100,000 Population, N.B. and Canada, 1983 – 2006



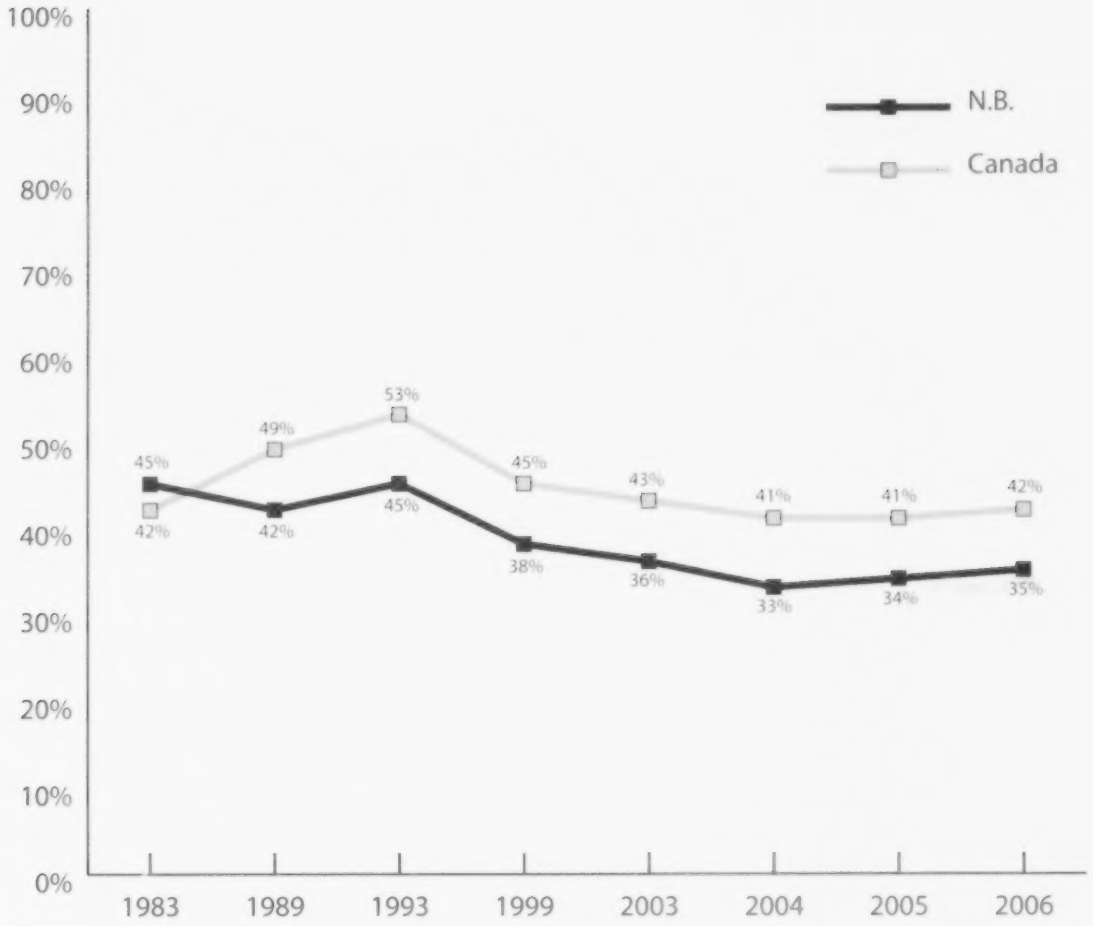
Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0013 (based on data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics).*

The rate of reported sexual assault incidents dropped in New Brunswick and in Canada in 2006, continuing the decline of recent years. In 2005, N.B.'s rate had dropped below the national average for the first time in almost 20 years, and it remains slightly lower than the Canadian rate in 2006. There were 67 reported sexual assaults per 100,000 population (assaults on male and female, child and adult) in N.B. in 2006, compared to the national rate of 68 per 100,000.

Regional Variations: Regional data for 2006 reveal wide variations in the rates of sexual assaults reported to police within N.B. In a few districts of comparable size with populations of about 50,000 and more - Oromocto RCMP district 2, the Acadian Peninsula, Saint John and Fredericton - the rates of reported sexual assault varied from 44 in Oromocto region to 108 per 100,000 in the city of Saint John. Comparing areas with populations between about 30,000 and 40,000, the Madawaska-Victoria region has 24 cases per 100,000, while Rothesay Regional, Carleton-York RCMP and Restigouche-Chaleur RCMP have much higher rates at 52, 70 and 98 per 100,000 respectively.

Unreported Sexual Assaults: The vast majority of sexual assaults are not reported to police. Sexual assault victims are far less likely than victims of other violent crimes to go to the police. Statistics Canada's 2004 General Social Survey asked a sample of the population aged 15 years and over (males and females) about their personal victimization experiences in the 12 months preceding the survey. Only 8% of Canadians who indicated that they were sexually assaulted in the previous year reported the incident to police, compared to 39% of those who had been physically assaulted and 46% of the robbery victims (provincial-level data on specific crime reporting is not available). According to the survey, for every 1,000 New Brunswickers aged 15 years and over (males and females), there were 18 sexual assault incidents in the previous year. The Canadian average was 21 per 1,000 population. The sexual assault rate for Canadian women was five times higher than the rate for men (35 per 1,000 women versus 7 per 1,000 men). Women were 84% of the victims and men were 91% of the accused in sexual assault incidents in Canada in 2004 (provincial-level data on gender of victims and accused is not available). (Statistics Canada, Criminal Victimization in Canada 2004, catalogue no. 85-002-XPE, vol. 25, no. 7).

3. Percentage of Sexual Assault Reports Resulting in Charges, N.B. and Canada, 1983 – 2006



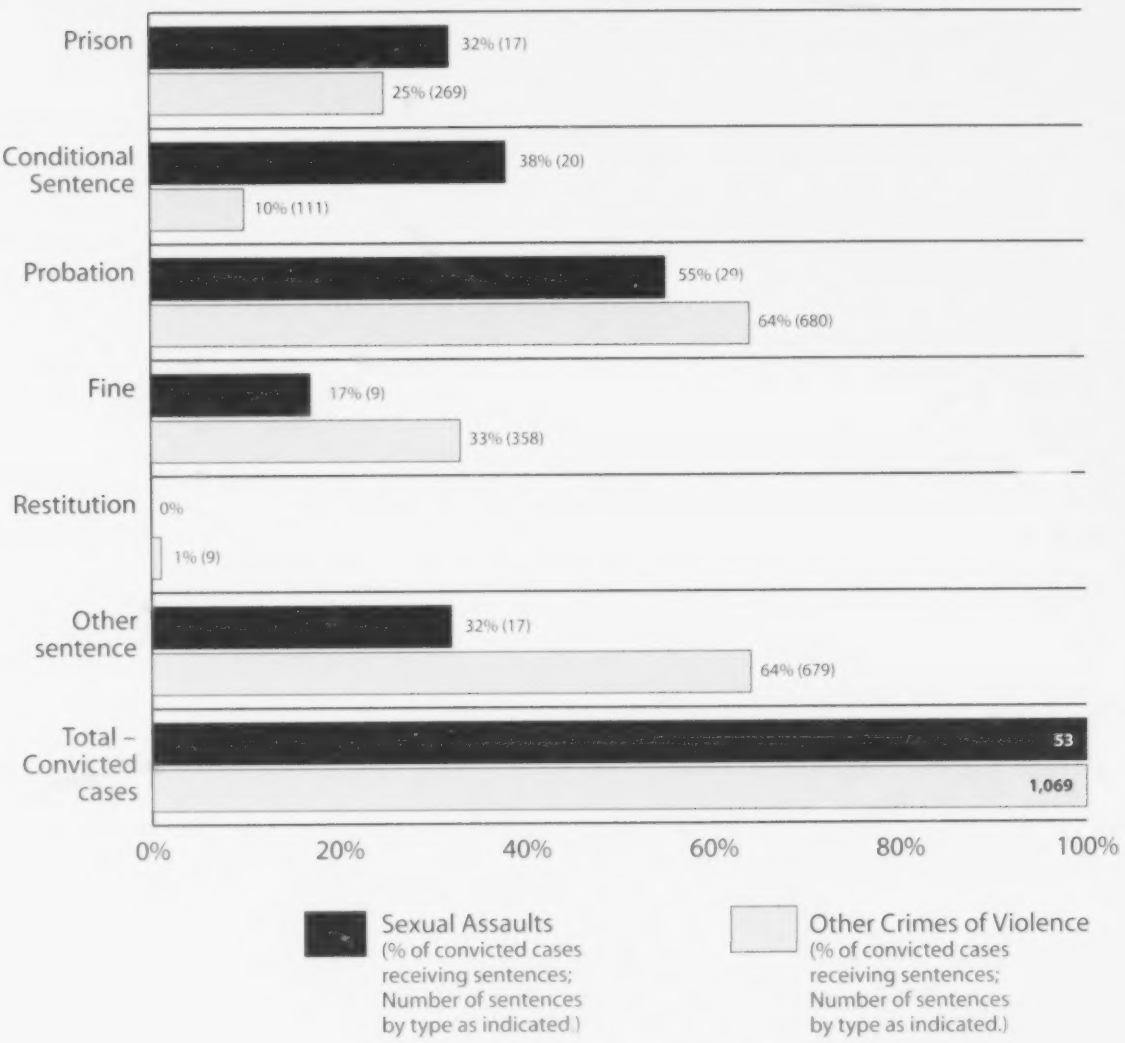
Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM table 252-0013 (based on data from the Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics).*

New Brunswick continues to have a comparatively low rate of sexual assault reports that result in charges: of 499 sexual assaults reported to police in N.B. in 2006 (male and female, child and adult), only 172, or 35%, resulted in charges, compared to the Canadian average of 42%.

Regional Variations: The outcome of sexual assault reports varies widely within N.B. In 2006, the proportion of reported incidents that resulted in charges ranged from a low of 0 in several towns and villages including Woodstock and Sackville, to a high of 86% in Campbellton and Richibucto, with a few smaller police forces clearing all incidents by charges. Possible explanations for such regional variations include differences in local police investigation techniques, in support services for victims and in prosecutor involvement in assessing probability of conviction.

Conviction Rates: Of charges laid in N.B. sexual assault cases, more result in convictions than the Canadian average. In 2005/06, N.B.'s conviction rate for sexual assault charges laid against adults was 56% compared to 29% for Canada, up from 52% and 24% respectively in 2003/04. Unlike most provinces, N.B. has a screening process in which the Crown decides if charges are laid, not the police (Conviction rates from a data run on Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics Adult Court Survey database, provided by the N.B. Department of Public Safety).

4. Sentencing for Adult Offenders Convicted of Sexual Assault and Other Crimes of Violence, N.B., 2005/06



Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey.*

Note:

- Cases can have more than one type of sentence, so sentences/% will not add up to "total convicted cases"/100%.

- The conditional sentence option, available since 1996, allows offenders to serve their sentence in the community under supervision.

- "Other crimes of violence" include homicide, attempted murder, robbery, physical assault, other sexual offences, criminal harassment and uttering threats.

- "Other sentence" includes payment of legal costs and suspension of drivers license.

Sentencing for Adult Offenders Convicted of Sexual Assault and Other Crimes of Violence

In 2005/06, 38% of adults convicted of sexual assault in New Brunswick were given conditional sentences, compared to only 10% of those convicted of other violent offences including murder and physical assault. Another 32% of the adult offenders convicted of sexual assault in the province received prison sentences, compared to 25% of adults convicted of other violent crimes.

The patterns were much the same in previous years: 34% of adults convicted of sexual assault received conditional sentences and another 34% were sentenced to prison in 2003/04, and 12% received conditional sentences and 28% sentenced to prison for other violent offences. (2001/02: 39% of adults convicted of sexual assault received conditional sentences and 35% were sentenced to prison, versus 12% given conditional sentences and 30% sentenced to prison for other violent offences). Data on the average length of prison term for sexual assault in N.B. is no longer available.

Canadian data for 2005/06 indicates that nationally, fewer sexual assault offenders are given conditional sentences (16%, compared to N.B.'s 38%). Nationally, only 5% of those convicted of other violent crimes were given conditional sentences. Another 49% of adult offenders convicted of sexual assault across Canada received prison sentences (N.B., 32%), compared to 31% of those convicted of other violent crimes. (Note: National caseload coverage is incomplete since Manitoba did not report to the Adult Criminal Court Survey in 2005/06).

Sentencing of Youth Offenders: In 12 of the sexual assault convicted cases in New Brunswick in 2005/06, a youth (under 18 years) was the offender. In 83% of those cases, they received probation. Deferred custody and supervision as well as some other non-custodial sentences were also used. In Canada, probation was also the sentence used in the majority of sexual assault cases involving youth offenders (385 of 502 convicted cases, or 77%) (Table not shown; Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Court Survey).

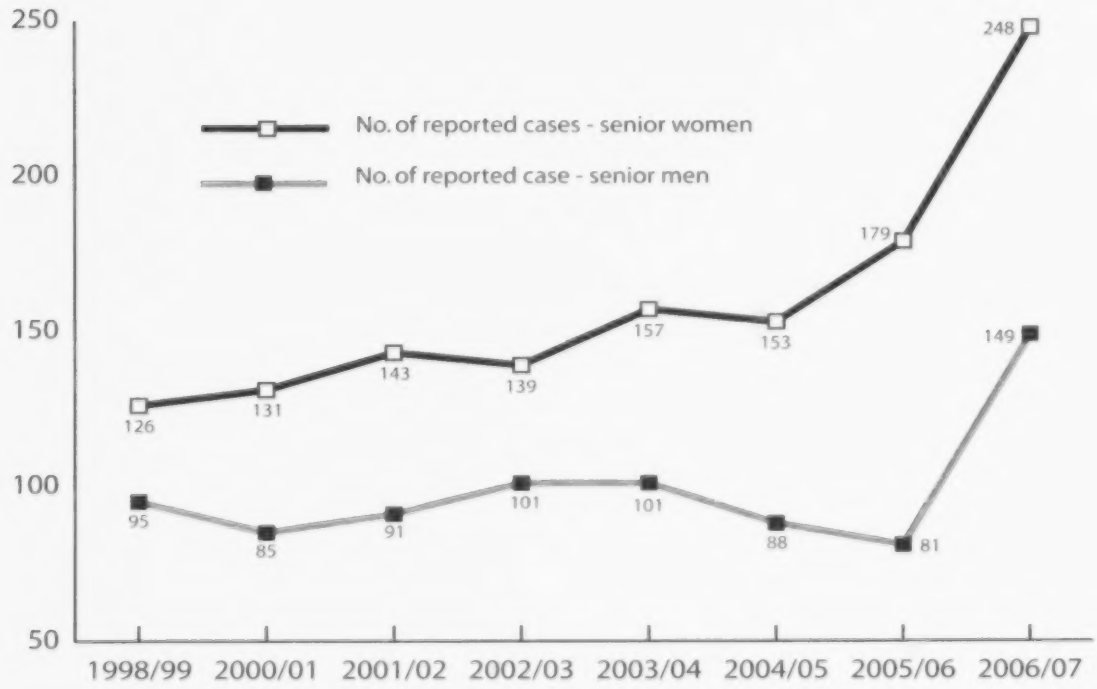
5. Elder Abuse, Neglect and Self-Neglect Reported To Adult Protection Services, N.B., 1998/99 – 2006/07

The number of abuse, neglect and self-neglect cases involving senior women that come to the attention of New Brunswick's Adult Protection Services increased significantly to 248 in 2006/07, up from 179 the previous year. Cases involving senior men also jumped from 81 in 2005/06 to 149 in 2006/07. The reason behind the increase may be improved intervener training and community awareness. There is no mandatory reporting of senior abuse and neglect in N.B. Few outreach services exist.

Available statistics do not distinguish neglect and self-neglect. Abuse and neglect can be physical or sexual assault, failure to provide adequate food or care, self-neglect and financial mismanagement. Financial exploitation is not currently recognized as abuse in the province's Family Services Act, so the Department only handles financial abuse if there is also neglect or physical, emotional or sexual abuse.

National crime data reveals that in 2005, 41% of senior female victims and 21% of senior male victims of violent crime were abused by family members. (Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 2007).

Note: Cases of abuse or neglect involving women and men aged 65 and over reported to the N.B. Department of Social Development (formerly N.B. Department of Family and Community Services) during the fiscal year. An individual is considered an adult protection case if investigation shows that services are required and the individual's mental competency does not enable him/her to recognize this and accept the needed services. The Department then seeks appropriate legal authority to protect these vulnerable individuals. The other reported cases include mentally competent individuals who accept or refuse the services offered and some unfounded cases.



Source: *N.B. Department of Social Development, Adults with Disabilities and Senior Services Branch.*

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